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PROZHOGIN DISCUSSES UN DEBATE, MIDEAST, ECONOMICS, ITALY

LD111301Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Nikolay Prozhogin review: "The International Week"]

[Text] In newspaper, television and radio editorial offices the teletype machines sound continuously from morning until late in the evening. Unreeling tight rolls of blank paper, they turn them into kilometer-long tapes filled with even and identically impassive lines of scant and detailed descriptions of very different events taking place in the world, long or short speeches delivered by statesmen and politicians and objective, but also frequently highly partial commentaries on these events and speeches.

It is inevitable that only part of this continuous stream of information will get into print, be read on television or be broadcast on radio. What is the criterion for news selection? Obviously, it depends on the political thrust of the particular press organ and television or radio station.

I believe that there is no more important news than that about the developing struggle to end the arms race, to achieve real disarmament, to eliminate hotbeds of military danger, to deepen detente and to spread it to all parts of the world. This is because the fate not only of every individual but, in the final analysis, of all mankind, not only present, but also future generations may depend on resolving precisely these questions.

On the Agenda--Peace

It is impossible to share the opinions of those circles, chiefly in the West, that regard the work of the UN General Assembly session as "diplomatic routine." They are actually trying to make it routine to slow down and, if successful, bury the resolution of vitally important questions. However, they are plainly not succeeding in this. The work going on in New York is hard and tedious, but reports over the past week confirm that the efforts being made by the Soviet Union, all the socialist community states and other peace-loving countries are not in vain. Despite the intrigues of the enemies of peace and the peoples' security and cooperation, the process of easing international tension is continuing.

The Soviet proposals submitted for the session's consideration, which include a wide range of measures to end the further quantitative and qualitative growth of arms, even if they displease some people, remain the most important of all the questions included on the agenda. It is a matter of insuring their serious discussion. Soviet diplomacy will continue to work on this, implementing the peace program elaborated by the CPSU congresses.

Our country's consistent stand on the question of eliminating the dangerous breeding ground of war in the Near East is organically written into the general foreign policy steadily pursued by the Soviet Union.

The imperialists and their accomplices in the Near East have recently undertaken a series of diplomatic actions aimed at overcoming the deadlock in the earlier Egyptian-Israeli talks through a separate deal circumventing a just and comprehensive settlement.

Talks took place in Moscow at the end of this week between leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and H. al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the sides expressed the unanimous opinion that the Camp David deal between Egypt and Israel, struck with the active participation of the United States behind the backs of the Arab people and against them, contrary to their interests, substantially complicates the just solution of the Near East problem and makes the attainment of real peace more remote.

Objectively, meanwhile, the doors remain open for a just solution to the Near East problem. This is the purpose of the Geneva conference specifically set up to resolve cardinal questions of a comprehensive peace settlement in this region. "On this path," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared at the Kremlin dinner in Al-Asad's honor, "we are prepared to cooperate with the other parties to the Geneva conference, including, of course, the PLO. And if Washington seems inclined to forget about the Geneva conference and the fact that it has two cochairmen--the Soviet Union and the United States--with all the ensuing rights and obligations, we will remember this and will act accordingly."

The Soviet Union's position is warmly approved by the people of those Near East countries directly involved. On behalf of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which he was representing during his visit to Moscow, President al-Asad made a high assessment of this firm and principled position in support of the just cause of the struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to restore the rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The people struggling for their national dignity, independence, peace and progress will not fail to draw the proper lessons from the maneuvers of imperialist forces over the Near East problem, realizing from this example who are their true friends and who are their false friends, who are really defending their interests and who are betraying them.

Mirror of Two Systems

Sessions of leading organs of international organizations have been held almost simultaneously in different parts of the world to discuss important economic problems. A session of the CEMA Executive Committee took place in Ulaanbaatar, the Mongolian capital. A session of the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] met in Washington, the U.S. capital. Although the competence, structure and aims of CEMA on the one hand and the IMF and the IBRD on the other are on different scales and levels, a comparison of the results of the work of the two sessions provides sufficient food for thought.

At the opening of the CEMA Executive Committee session, as the communique published this week points out, Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, emphasized the exceptionally great significance of his country's comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states. He evaluated CEMA's activities highly, dwelling in particular, on questions of the prospects for developing the process of the socialist community countries' gradual, comprehensive rapprochement and socialist economic integration. The Executive Committee's examination of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program and the CEMA session decisions showed that the broad internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union and the other CEMA states on a bilateral and multilateral basis plays an important role in accelerating the development of the national economy and culture and the building of socialism in a country such as Mongolia.

The examination of questions of assisting Vietnam to restore its national economy and build the material and technical base of socialism was also an indicator of the fraternal cooperation of the members of CEMA. This disinterested assistance is even more important to Vietnam because the Peking leadership, pursuing its hegemonist ends, has taken the shameful step of ending technical assistance in the construction of projects in Socialist Vietnam, which only recently emerged from the devastating war against imperialist aggression.

The absolutely definite and concrete nature of the plans to assist both Mongolia and Vietnam--plans pointed out in the communique on the Executive Committee session--should also be noted.

At the same time, the representatives of the interested CEMA countries, responding to a request from Ethiopia, agreed on the directions of multilateral cooperation with it and exchanged information on a multilateral economic and technical assistance to Angola in the development of its agriculture. It would be possible to cite much evidence of the high evaluation by young developing countries of the assistance that they have received from the CEMA states. We will confine ourselves to just one piece of evidence. The conference of the National Union of Angolan Working People, which ended on Tuesday, unanimously adopted a declaration stating that only the socialist path of development and unbreakable alliance with the socialist community are capable of insuring true independence, social progress and the happiness and well-being of the working people of that country.

What a contrast the IMF and IBRD session was to the cooperation of the countries of the socialist system and to their fraternal aid and mutual assistance! It exposed once again the entire complex range of disagreements between the competitive struggle in which the irreconcilable contradictions of the capitalist system manifest themselves.

Of course, it was no accident that the problem of creating a "spirit of cooperation" among the members of these organizations was made the center of attention at the session of the IMF and the IBRD. In the past, according to the IMF's J. De la Rosiere, each of them, pursuing its own interests, acted "in opposite directions," thereby undermining the common effort. It is doubtful, however, that only the past was discussed. For, la Rosiere admitted that the participants in the Washington session achieved "general understanding" only on the question of the need for a "coordinated strategy."

A legitimate question arises: "coordinated" between whom and whom? In the past the IMF and the IBRD have repeatedly used the monopoly circles of developed capitalist countries as a tool of exploitation, pressure and even direct interference in the internal affairs of young developing states.

Addressing the session on behalf of a number of African countries, Cameroon Finance Minister M. Yondo, touching on the "tremendous problems" facing them, painted a quite somber picture of growing foreign debts in conjunction with slow rates of economic development. Criticizing the "growing protectionism" of the West's industrial powers, he cited as an example, the law passed by the U.S. Congress preventing the financing of products that could in the future compete with U.S. export items such as palm oil, sugar or citrus fruits.

The developing countries' appeals for aid to big international capital remain, as before, a voice crying in the wilderness.

Italy: End of Vacations

In the majority of Western states the first week of October coincides with the start of the academic year and the resumption of political activity. And so it is in Italy--a country in which stormy events attract international public attention.

In recent days the Italian police has made new arrests of persons suspected in involvement in the self-styled "Red Brigades" that murdered the prominent politician A. Moro. In the opinion of observers, the perpetrators of the crime are connected with influential circles--not only in this country--that encouraged and aided them and are now doing their utmost to prevent the truth from being revealed. Reports of ties between Western--particularly U.S. special services and extremists have again appeared in the foreign press.

Of significance are vile insinuations that continue to be spread by people who like to fish in politically troubled waters. Acting in accordance with the principle of the thief who shouts "stop thief," they are trying to compromise the Italian Communist Party [PCI], the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and at the same time certain national liberation movements. This method is far from new. Thus, after the bomb explosion inside Milan's Agricultural Bank in December 1969, which claimed 16 lives, it was strenuously suggested to the Italian public that this bloodbath was the handiwork of leftists [levaki] who, for the sake of "simplification," were frequently passed off as leftwingers [levyye] and even almost as communists. The investigation pointed, however, in quite a different direction. Inveterate neofascists, including a paid agent of military intelligence, found themselves in the dock.

Whatever signboards A. Moro's assassins have hidden behind, it is obvious that their actions also played into the hands of rightists inside the country and those outside circles that do not wish to tolerate the growing authority and influence of Italian communists on the resolution of state affairs. Suffice it to say that A. Moro was kidnaped the day Parliament approved the program of a government majority that included representatives of the Communist Party.

We are not inclined to follow bad examples and lump everything together. But the attacks to which the PCI is now being subjected can be evaluated correctly only on the basis of the situation in Italy as a whole.

A kind of political watershed exists there. On one side are forces that are sincerely seeking to overcome the consequences of a grave crisis. They understand the need for the country's renewal and realize the impossibility of achieving positive results without pooling the efforts of all democratic forces, including communists.

On the other side are those who, blinded by anticommunism and putting narrow party or caste interests above national interests, disregard the country's urgent needs and bend over backward just to weaken the role and influence of the Communist Party. The methods used for this are very diverse--ranging from bloody acts of violence to attempts to undermine the PCI's ideological foundations. B. Craxi, in particular, the present political secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, is working very persistently in the latter field, albeit unsuccessfully. But he is not the only one who would find it useful to recall the recent history of the so-called center-left policy, with whose help certain circles wished to split the Italian workers movement and isolate the Communist Party by winning the socialists over to their side. This experiment won no laurels for anyone involved in it and ended with deplorable results for the country.

Anticommunism is a very bad adviser in politics.

The achievements of the scientific and technical revolution have reduced the size of the world. Events taking place anywhere become known everywhere almost instantly. But they also confirm the diversity of the actual reality of countries and peoples conditioned by historically evolved traditions and by allegience to different socioeconomic systems. Yes, the world is diverse and unified. At whatever latitudes people live, the overwhelming majority of them strive for the same ends--to insure peace on earth and to build a new, more just society. The people of the Soviet Union are justly proud to make their significant contribution to realizing these aspirations.

SOVIET THREAT USED TO JUSTIFY AGGRESSIVE POLICIES

LD111007Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[A. Voronov article: "Who Profits From the Myth of the 'Soviet Threat'"]

[Text] Possibly the arsenal of imperialist propaganda contains no cliche more hackneyed than the fabrication concerning the "Soviet Threat" to the West. Like a master-key it is employed whenever the latest operation is being conceived against socialism, progressive forces or any liberation movement. Present-day international life abounds in examples of this.

With every passing year the NATO countries are inflating their military budgets and equipping their armies with increasingly destructive and lethal types of weapons. These military preparations are being masked by talk about the USSR's "aggressive intentions."

These states organize armed interventions in Africa, support and encourage the racist rulers, provide arms to aggressive, reactionary regimes and seek to preserve and strengthen all possible forms of neocolonialist rule. Yet it transpires that they are undertaking all this to defend Africa against "Soviet expansion...."

The military flotillas of these same states roam the seas and oceans, "show the flag" off the most remote shores, hold military maneuvers here and there and are being swelled by new surface ships and submarines. The reason for this is the Soviet Navy which, you see, "is threatening the lines of communication" of the West.

Despite detente, these "warnings" are constantly seen in Western newspapers and on radio and television. Their authors seek the "Soviet threat" first in Europe, then in Africa and in Asia and vie with each other in intimidating their fellow citizens. "The Russians' aim is to extend their hegemony over the world," the British Conservative F. Bennett stated at the Western European Union session held in Paris in May. The voice of the so-called "Committee on the Present Danger" resounds from across the Atlantic: The main aim of the USSR "has always been and remains world rule...."

It is enough for any reasonable person to look the facts in the face to see all the absurdity of such fabrications. The well-known U.S. diplomat and journalist Charles Yost wrote, for instance, about the activity of the members of the above-mentioned committee, one of the main U.S. suppliers of anti-Soviet fables: "What we may doubt is their objectivity, wisdom and sometimes even their common sense."

But the point is not simply that representatives of certain political circles in the West have taken leave of their senses. [paragraph continues]

The authors of the fables about the "Soviet threat" are perfectly aware of their actions, and their lies have clearly defined aims and are dictated by clearly understood motives.

Detente has brought profound changes to international life. It has seriously undermined the positions of those who extracted political and material advantages from international tension, who feared above all the restructuring of international relations on peaceful, democratic foundations. Strengthening the hopes of the broad masses for the consolidation of peace and international security, detente sharply exposed the falsity of the arguments used by the aggressive, militarist circles to increase the arms race and deprived them of the opportunity to conceal their narrow selfish interests by references to "national security" requirements. Detente made it harder to explain to the peoples of the Western countries why, despite the normalization of the international climate and the peaceful solution of many international problems, they had to make innumerable sacrifices on the altar of military preparations. "The new generation does not see sufficient reasons for arming itself against Russia," the New York TIMES noted, for instance. "It is becoming increasingly difficult for Western governments to gain political support for their defense spending," Britain's THE TIMES wrote.

This course of events alarmed the champions of "strong-arm methods" in foreign policy, who yearned for the cold war and felt that the ground had begun to slip from under their feet. As the well-known U.S. politician and historian and former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, G. Kennan, wrote in his book "Cloud of Danger" published last year, those "people who never, from the very outset, wanted an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union" have become frightened. "This latter group," he noted, "was an extremely motley but numerous and vociferous crew. It included those who are interested one way or another in maintaining military spending; those who have long dreamed of the United States devoting itself to the overthrow of the Soviet system; and finally those for whom noisy displays of bellicose anticommunism and vigilance have been the main political commodity."

To neutralize the consequences of detente, which are disadvantageous to them, the representatives of this "motley crew" hastened to take appropriate steps if not to return to the cold war, then at least to establish a "cold peace" that would accord with their interests.

For instance, by raising a racket about "Soviet military supremacy", the authors of these statements are in fact seeking to conceal their desire to gain supremacy over the Soviet Union and create a basis for pursuing a "position of strength" policy toward the socialist states. The failure of these attempts is upsetting the Atlantic strategists and feeding hysterical campaigns about the "peril from the East." The U.S. magazine NATION recently noted that the "hawks" in the United States "were horrified at the heretical idea that it was possible to be content with basic parity with the Russians."

The panic-stricken appeals to "overtake" the Soviet Union, which is allegedly taking the lead, are intended to justify new efforts in the arms race. They fail to consider the truth--their sole desire is to terrify the taxpayers as much as possible and force them to pay up. Speaking of these "arguments", G. Kennan noted in the above-mentioned book: "We, the public, have no opportunity to ascertain how the relevant figures about Soviet military might are obtained."

The policy of deliberate deception of the public cannot, however, conceal the fact that it is precisely the NATO countries that are the initiators of the arms race and are to blame for the fact that the burden of military spending on the people's shoulders is becoming increasingly heavy.

The NATO Council session, held in May this year, is indicative in this respect. It adopted an unprecedented program for the arms race for many years ahead. In addition to the monstrous sum of $2,380 billion spent by the bloc's countries between 1949 and 1977, new multibillion appropriations will be added by the end of the century. As usual, the approval of these militarist plans was accompanied by speeches about the "Soviet military threat."

As L.I. Brezhnev noted in Baku, "the Washington session of the NATO Council proclaimed a course toward a new upsurge of the arms race planned for decades to come. This totally exposes the true aims of the organizers of the ballyhoo about the alleged 'military threat' presented to the West by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact. These fabrications were needed to justify NATO's desire to provide itself with a truer and keener sword and to attempt to revert to the 'position of strength' policy."

As for the Soviet Union, the whole world knows that our country is not interested in the arms race and that, in contrast to the Western countries, there are no social groups in the USSR that profit from it. All the Soviet state's decisions, all the plans for our country's socioeconomic development, reflect the Soviet people's inherent interest in insuring peaceful conditions for economic and cultural building. The Soviet Union makes no territorial or other claims fraught with the danger of a military clash against a single state, and there is no task that our country would need to resolve by military means.

The Soviet state's peace-loving policy is to end the arms race and to reduce and eliminate the material basis of warfare. The numerous Soviet initiatives, including the constructive new proposals put forward at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and at the current 33d session, which have aroused a broad international response, are eloquent evidence of this.

Another important function of the myth of the "Soviet threat" is to prove that all the social changes in the world that are disadvantageous to the imperialist circles and all the liberation movements are not the result of internal events but happen on "orders from Moscow." Such is the long-standing tradition of bourgeois reactionary mythology--to declare that all those who oppose any forms of oppression and exploitation and who struggle for the people's social and national liberation are "agents of the Kremlin." But it is becoming increasingly difficult these days to find a credulous audience for such fairytales.

The desire to blame the Soviet Union for all social changes taking place in the world, particularly in Africa, is arousing objections even among those whom you would not suspect of particular sympathies for the USSR. At the meeting of NATO leaders in Washington at the end of May, British Prime Minister James Callaghan, according to the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, noted sarcastically: "It is as though new Christopher Columbuses were leaving the United States to discover Africa again. But Africa has many problems that did not arise yesterday and are not the result of the policy of the Soviet Union."

The compilers of fables about "Soviet expansionism" are well aware that aid from the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is rendered to people defending their freedom and independence. In Africa, for instance, it has been given to countries that have been the victims of aggression at the request of their lawful governments. In contrast to the Western powers, the Soviet Union is not seeking any advantages for itself in Africa and is not pursuing concessions, soliciting military bases or seeking any privileges.

Yet for certain forces in the West, talk of "Soviet expansion" is a convenient pretext for their own interference in the affairs of African and other countries and for steering an interventionist, aggressive course. [paragraph continues]

Therefore, falsifications are becoming a habitual and inalienable component of the policy of these forces and the system of their activity in the international arena. The Washington POST recently recalled cases of U.S. armed intervention abroad, noting: "As we know, many of these presidential interventions were based on falsified data of dubious facts, not to mention dubious premises."

Indeed, modern history knows many such examples. The U.S. military had to find a pretext for the attacks on Vietnamese cities, so they fabricated the "Tonkin incident," about the "attack" launched by Vietnamese boats against U.S. ships. They needed to justify the intervention in Africa--so they concoct fables about Soviet and Cuban "interference" in the affairs of the African countries. The Atlantic strategists are overcome by the urge to fill Europe with neutron bombs and cruise missiles, so fabrications are born about Russian tanks ready to rush to the banks of the Rhine....

The dangerous nature of the campaigns about the "Soviet threat" is obvious. These campaigns are aimed at undermining the pillars on which peaceful, democratic relations among people are built, sowing and cultivating the seeds of mistrust, suspicion and hostility, and creating favorable conditions for the raging of the militarist, reactionary forces and the pursuit of a policy of aggression and war.

GROMYKO TV INTERVIEW ATTRACTS GREAT WORLD REACTION

LD111423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--The interview on Soviet television with A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has attracted great world public attention.

The U.S. press pays special attention to the USSR foreign minister's statement on Soviet-U.S. relations. AP emphasizes that, as can be seen from A.A. Gromyko's words, the USSR is not to blame for the fact that a chill, to put it mildly, is being felt in relations between both countries. Another news agency--UPI--points out that the Soviet Union stands for good relations with the United States, proceeding from the premise that peace between the two powers will mean peace for the whole world.

In this connection the mass news media widely cite A.A. Gromyko's statement that Leonid Ilich Brezhnev is prepared for a meeting with U.S. President J. Carter if, of course, the appropriate documents are prepared, above all the treaty on strategic arms limitation.

A summit meeting between President J. Carter and Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev has been long awaited and is becoming increasingly likely, the Washington POST writes. At the same time, the newspaper adds, in the opinion of the USSR the changes in America's position are still insufficient to say that all unresolved questions have already been settled. Hence the hopes pinned on U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance's planned trip to Moscow to continue the SALT talks.

An account of A.A. Gromyko's interview has been published in newspapers in Britain, France, the FRG, Italy and other West European countries. Analyzing its content, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES concludes that progress at the talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms has brought the prospect of the conclusion of a new agreement nearer.

The Arab press concentrates attention on A.A. Gromyko's statements on the problems of a Near East settlement. [paragraph continues]

Newspapers emphasize the consistency of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, which, having condemned the separate deal at Camp David, has once again come out clearly and unequivocally in support of the Arabs' just cause and for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the foreign lands occupied by them.

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS TENOR OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEBATE

LD111237Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41, 6 Oct 78 pp 4-5 LD

[Yu. Gudkov article: "Disarmament--The Cornerstone"]

[Excerpts] Over the past two decades questions of disarmament and of strengthening international security have remained the most important questions in the UN General Assembly's work. The 33d session is no exception. This can be seen both from the agenda and from the results of the first week of the general political discussion in which representatives of about 60 different countries, including heads of state and government and foreign ministers, have participated. The majority of speakers ranked curbing the arms race among the present top-priority tasks.

The general discussion has its ebbs and flows, as can be easily determined by the attentiveness of the auditorium and by the numbers of those present. The most important event last week was the speech made by A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister. The auditorium was full and an unusually large number of journalists had assembled. Nor were there any vacant places in the public gallery. Expectations did not go unfulfilled. Loyal to its policy of strengthening the people's security and of broadening international cooperation, the Soviet Union put forward important new proposals.

The ideas which lie at the basis of the Soviet initiatives are meeting with broad support. New Soviet proposals were supported in the speech of the Finnish representative; Greek Foreign Minister Y. Rallis declared that his government is in favor of the Soviet initiative on holding a world disarmament conference; and it appears from the speech by British Foreign Secretary D. Owen that the British Government advocates the speediest attainment of a new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement.

Mention of a SALT agreement is not fortuitous. The long delay in signing an agreement has prompted doubts as to the possibility of continuing the dialog in this key sphere. This delay is poisoning the international atmosphere. Surprisingly little space was devoted to tasks of limiting the arms race and to disarmament tasks in the U.S. representative's speech, and main emphasis was placed on problems of economic and trade relations between the capitalist and developing countries. Nevertheless, the statement by U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance that the sides holding the talks hope to conclude a SALT-2 agreement by the end of the current year was greeted with great interest. The report about the progress achieved as a result of the talks A.A. Gromyko held with J. Carter and C. Vance in New York and Washington is being assessed as important news. During the talks the mutual intention to lead matters toward completion of the preparation of a SALT-2 agreement was expressed.

It is considered here that the signing of the agreement could serve as a stimulus for subsequent steps aimed at ending the arms race. The Soviet-U.S. dialog has become a touchstone for the success of new initiatives on which the members of the world community concur. Any postponement merely renders solution of these tasks more difficult.

Attempts to solve important international problems behind closed doors, without the participation of all the interested parties, were condemned at the session. The recent agreements signed at Camp David between the United States, Israel and Egypt serve as an example of this.

The UN session is continuing its work. Among its initial results can be numbered the clearly pronounced desire to solve urgently and in practical terms the problems which are still complicating relations among states. The voice of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist states which rang out clearly from the General Assembly rostrum is today finding support from other world peoples.

JOURNAL HITS 'BALTIC RESEARCH CENTERS' AS UNSCIENTIFIC

LD111320Y Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vilnius, 11 October, TASS--The so-called "Baltic research centres", active in the USA, the FRG and other Western countries, have nothing to do with science. They are an integral part of the anti-communist centres and weapons of the cold war. This conclusion is based on an analysis of many factors made by Ionas Anichas, doctor of history. The article by the Soviet scientist entitled "The Western Baltic Centres and Anti-Communism" has been published in a number of issues of the weekly LITERATURA IR MYANAS (LITERATURE AND ART), published in the Lithuanian capital.

The article says that the "Baltic centres" in the West, created for the alleged purpose of studying the Baltic languages and the history of the Baltic nations are in effect busy doing something else. They use every means at their disposal to obstruct the scientific contacts of the West with the scientists of the Soviet Baltic republics, hide the achievements of the peoples of the Soviet republics and slander them.

The Soviet scientist writes that the former director of the Baltic research centre at Bonn University Zenonas Ivinskis had to admit publicly that he "had failed to have an encounter with science at the centre".

The subversive organisations hiding behind the signboards of "Baltic centres" are conducting vigorous anti-socialist and anti-Soviet activity. Thus, for example, the article says, these centres filling the orders of reaction are stepping up the loud propaganda campaign around the non-existent "issue of human rights" in the Soviet republics. In doing this, they turn a blind eye to the fact that the Soviet Union has long ago ensured the right to work, rest, education, health, housing and social security, i.e. those rights for which millions of working people are still fighting in the West.

SUPREME SOVIET RATIFIES CONVENTION ON BALTIC POLLUTION

LD091654Y Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 9, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kozlov writes: The USSR Supreme Soviet ratified on Friday the convention on the protection of Baltic Sea waters. Thus, the Soviet side has once again shown that it attaches great significance to this document signed in 1974. It reflects the common striving of the Baltic states for cooperation in the protection of the water basin. All of them have committed themselves to stop by 1980 the discharge of sewage waters into the sea and rivers falling into it. It is very important, as the Baltic Sea is linked with the ocean by narrow straits, and water in it is fully replenished only once in 20 years. But it was long before the signing of the convention that work was started in the USSR on the long coastline from Leningrad to Kaliningrad for ending all environment pollution with harmful industrial wastes for preserving the flora and fauna of the Baltic Sea itself and the area adjoining it.

Industrial enterprises were fitted out with purification installation, which eliminated all of their impact on the environment. Great attention has been devoted to the construction of powerful filtres in the major industrial centres, such as Leningrad, Tallinn, Riga, Kaliningrad, Liepaya and others. This has almost reduced to a naught environmental pollution. Extensive work is under way on Baltic rivers over a distance of up to one hundred kilometres from their mouths. The collection of the so-called ballast waters has been started in the Soviet ports on the Baltic Sea. Effective purification of oil tankers has been organized. Ships have been built to eliminate consequences of possible accidents of oil carrying ships. Due to joint efforts by the states, the Baltic peoples will ever less suffer from pollution of the Baltic Sea.

AUCCTU'S SHIBAYEV HAS MOSCOW TALKS WITH WFTU OFFICIALS

LD061049Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 5 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Talk at AUCCTU"]

[Text] On 3 October, a meeting was held in the Palace of Labor between A.I. Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and a delegation from the leadership of the WFTU composed of S. Gaspar, president of the WFTU and secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council; E. Pastorino, secretary general of the WFTU; and K. Hoffmann, vice president of the WFTU and chairman of the Central Council of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of Czechoslovakia. The delegation is in Moscow at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

Topical problems of the international trade union movement and bilateral relations between the AUCCTU and the Hungarian and Czechoslovak trade union centers were discussed during the meeting, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

P.T. Pimenov, secretary of the AUCCTU, and B.Ye. Mozhayev and V.Ye. Sergeyev, AUCCTU section chiefs, took part in the talks.

USSR SIGNS COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH WESTERN TV NEWS AGENCY

LD060957Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--On 3 October a protocol was signed between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and the International Visnews Television News Agency. An exchange of television newsreels on the most important events in the life of the USSR and current international information is planned.

The document was signed by S.G. Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and C. Curran, managing director of Visnews.

NEW VIENNA CENTER FOR LIAISON BETWEEN EAST, WEST

LD111140Y Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 11, TASS--A decision to set up in Vienna an international centre for liaison between East and West was adopted at a meeting of the Government of Austria. The activities of the centre, as the press points out, will contribute to developing and deepening cooperation and exchanges of views between European countries with different social systems and will be aimed at improving trade, economic, scientific and technical contacts between East and West.

CONFRONTATION INTENSIFIES IN U.S. OVER SALT AGREEMENT

LD121003Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Article by correspondents G. Vasilyev and T. Kolesnichenko: "The Fundamental Task"]

[Text] New York, Washington, October--The process of the relaxation of tension and the normalization of relations between countries with different social systems receives the broadest support from the people of the world. At the same time it must be seen that dangerous tendencies, whose aim is to turn the world back toward the cold war, are not only continuing, but are even growing stronger in some directions. This refers above all to the arms race, the tone for which is set by the U.S. military-industrial complex.

It has recently become normal for that country's military budget to reach a new record level every year. Thus, for fiscal 1979, which began 1 October, it will total $126-130 billion, that is, it will again increase in comparison with the previous fiscal year. U.S. militarists are trying to foist a new spiral of the arms race on the world for the coming decades. New types of weapons of mass destruction are being put into production. The supporters of the neutron bomb have again become active, which is indicated by the immense resources appropriated for this purpose by the Senate.

Such a turn of events is arousing growing concern among the American public. This concern and the desire to find a way out of the vicious circle of the arms race can be felt everywhere here: In talks with members of Congress, in the statements of participants in a labor union convention in Washington, in the United Nations. Last summer the well-known movie actor Paul Newman was appointed a member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York, in order, as the newspapers wrote, to "embellish" it. But Newman showed that a feeling of civic responsibility is not alien to U.S. cultural figures. He made use of his "new role" to sharply criticize the arms race. Paul Newman decisively condemned the military-industrial complex, which is imposing its will on the majority of Americans, who favor detente and international cooperation.

Stressing the widespread sentiments in the United States in favor of achieving an agreement with the Soviet Union, the journal NATION writes that today there is no question more important than the completion of a new agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT). Let us recall that, according to a Harris poll, 75 percent of Americans favor a new SALT agreement and 71 percent favor the continuation of detente.

Evidence of the profound interest in the successful completion of a mutually acceptable agreement between the two countries on this question is also provided by the reaction of the U.S. public to the recent Soviet-American meetings in New York and Washington. The majority of observers here note that the two sides have come out in favor of smoothing out relations between the USSR and the United States and of their constructive, stable development. The main attention in the course of these meetings was devoted to the fundamental problem of restraining the arms race--questions concerning a SALT II agreement. The Washington POST and STAR note that these talks were intensive and useful. The newspapers stress that certain signs of progress have appeared, that the dialog will shortly be continued in Moscow and that the concrete resolution of remaining questions now demands a comprehensive approach.

A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, in an interview for Soviet television, described the Washington talks on the problem of strategic offensive arms limitation as full of initiative and useful. He noted that there are certain shifts in the right direction in the U.S. position, but these are as yet insufficient to enable us to say that the questions are already settled, and he expressed the hope that a realistic and considered position will prevail in the United States.

Those who soberly assess the correlation of forces in the world acknowledge that, given good will, the USSR and the United States can reach agreement on complex issues affecting their vital interests. Many people here believe that the positive completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks would be a major step in limiting the nuclear arms race. But the objective need for such an agreement and the possibilities of concluding it are one thing. The realization of these opportunities, in light of the fierce resistance offered by U.S. militarist circles, is another. Recent events in New York and Washington that have shed light on one of the main trends in international life--the confrontation on military detente--have again shown not only the aspiration of sensible circles for success in this important matter, but also the existence of great obstacles on this path and the unremitting activity of the enemies of peace. Barely had we returned from the State Department, where Secretary of State C. Vance, in an interview with journalists, noted the constructive nature and benefit of the talks with A.A. Gromyko, when we discovered a package mailed to the PRAVDA correspondents' center from the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger." It transpired that the prospect of the successful advancement toward the conclusion of a SALT agreement had generated another attack of hysteria among the ranks of the inveterate "hawks" and fierce opponents of military detente. In a statement sprinkled with the names of missile systems, the "experts" seek to intimidate the public with the "adverse consequences of a SALT agreement for the United States." According to the logic of the retired generals, arms manufacturers and malicious anti-Soviets from the diplomatic and academic world assembled under the roof of the notorious committee, any limitations on the Pentagon's arms with a similar limitation on Soviet arms is allegedly "a threat to U.S. security." They urge further arms buildups and the deployment of new weapons systems of mass destruction.

We must also mention other detente opponents in the United States, who resort to all kinds of methods aimed at preventing the conclusion of mutually advantageous agreements on curbing the arms race, based on the strict observance of the principle of the sides' equal security. Some of them appear to be in favor of a SALT-II agreement, although one which would give obvious military advantages to the United States. Others are using the so-called "linkage" device to throw a monkey wrench into the agreement. This consists of linking the agreement to questions that have nothing to do with it--for example, the extent to which Washington likes or dislikes Soviet policy in Africa or the Near East. Others maintain that there can be no SALT agreement, since there is no reliable technical method of monitoring its observance, although leading experts, including Americans, state definitely that such means exist.

Various tricks are being employed, but the philosophy of those employing them is based on a stubborn reluctance to accept modern realities, including the fact that there is now an approximate equality, parity in Soviet and U.S. armaments.

Retired General Maxwell Taylor, former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is one of those who cling to the totally unrealistic hope, one that endangers peace, of gaining military advantages for the United States and of dictating their will to the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

In a bulletin containing a review of military problems published by the "American Enterprise" Institute, he endeavors to bury the as yet unborn SALT-II agreement (he says that the Senate would not approve it anyway). The "new alternative policy" that Taylor is offering Americans is the same old Pentagon line of building up and modernizing armaments.

These "paranoiacs", as A. Harriman so aptly put it, are rebuffed by realistic Americans who realize that the SALT agreement is not a "gift" to the Soviet Union and not a "concession to the Russians" but a mutually advantageous step. Senators Kennedy and McGovern have stressed this idea in their statements. It was under these slogans that members of the "Mobilization for the Presdervation of Mankind" organization held a meeting near UN headquarters in New York. They are supported by labor union activists in Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco and New Orleans. Proving the necessity of the speediest achievement of a SALT-II agreement, former Senator W. Fulbright cites the following arguments. First, he writes, it could curb a new spiral of the arms race and the extension of this race to other areas--space, for instance. Second, the new "leap forward" in armaments on which the "hawks" are counting would not yield them any strategic advantage because the Soviet Union, as practice has shown, would rapidly close the gap and, as a result, there would be even more weapons of tremendous destructive power in the world--something that certainly does not strengthen U.S. security. Third, the speediest achievement of a SALT-2 agreement would play a decisive role in the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and thus would save mankind from the possibility of an accidental catastrophe such as another world war. As a result, in Fulbright's opinion, a new agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments is equally necessary for the United States, reduces the burden of the arms race and increases international security.

As the course of the general debate at the 33d UN General Assembly session in New York shows, these views are shared by the overwhelming majority of speakers in their speeches. Speaking of the vital necessity of real progress in ending the arms race, they note that the positive completion of the Soviet-American SALT-II talks would be a big and real step in limiting the dangerous nuclear arms race. Such a result would certainly contribute to improving the whole international climate and would raise the level of trust among all states.

The Soviet Union continues to firmly advocate the conclusion of an equitable SALT agreement. It is not the Soviet Union that is to blame for the fact that the completion of this agreement has been dragged out over a fairly long period. New trends have now appeared. Time will tell whether the positive line on this exceptionally important issue prevails in American policy.

## Abourezk Favors Accord

LD112337Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 11, TASS--Speaking in a TASS interview the well-known U.S. politician, Democratic Senator James Abourezk said that at present no task facing mankind was more pressing than that of uprooting the danger of a new war. The senator said he welcomed the efforts of the Soviet Government and the American administration in this field. A successful conclusion of the current SALT talks would be an important state in restricting the costly arms race, would be an important practical step along the road to general and complete disarmament, he said. The attainment of this task would be assisted also by positive results of the talks on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, on the prohibition of the creation of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, on restricting deliveries of conventional arms to foreign states.

U.S. BUSINESSMEN'S PETITION CALLS FOR MORE TRADE WITH USSR

LD111426Y Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports: The attempts of the U.S. administration to use trade as a tool of interference in the internal affairs of other states, above all the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, are a source of growing discontent among the business circles of the United States. The special committee for American trade associating tens of major American corporations has issued a petition to the U.S. administration resolutely declaring against tying up trade to unrelated issues. The petition was signed by more than 60 prominent businessmen, among them David Rockefeller (Chase Manhattan Bank), Thomas Murphy (General Motors), Thornton Wilson (Boeing Company), Paul Lie (Sperry Rand Corporation), John James (Dresser Industries), Donald Campbell (Pepsi Cola), Howard Koffman (Exxon Corporation), A. Claussen (Bank of America) and many others.

Now that there is a most acute necessity ever of broadening exports, the petition says, the U.S. administration undertakes actions preventing the sale of U.S. products abroad. Thus, in particular, the petition points out, the U.S. administration has denied an export licence to the Sperry Rand Corporation, which resulted from two years of negotiations on the supply of a computer system for the Soviet news agency TASS.

The manufacturers of oil extracting equipment in the USA, says the document, are faced with the threat of suffering considerable losses in the export of their products to the Soviet Union because of foreign policy considerations cited in the President's most recent directive.

The authors of the petition stress that such a "regulation" of trade is detrimental in the first place to the United States itself. It essentially infringes upon national economy and weakens the foreign trade positions of American firms. The authors of the petition declare that they call in question the advisibility of using export restrictions as a means of achieving changes in the home policy of foreign states.

The hearings in the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee have shown that this opinion of American businessmen is increasingly shared in the political circles of the United States.

Former U.S. Defence Undersecretary David Packard noted that the restrictions on export credits and the ban on the supply of a computer system to the Soviet Union have an opposite effect. He stressed that apart from having a negative effect on the American economy itself (growth of unemployment and deterioration of the foreign trade balance), limitation of American-Soviet trade has clearly contributed towards a worsening of bilateral relations. David Packard called upon legislators for removing barriers in the way of bilateral trade by granting the USSR the most favoured national treatment.

SOVIET-U.S. SPACE MEETING DISCUSSES SALYUT-SOYUZ FLIGHTS

LD120002Y Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Leningrad, October 11, TASS--We are attentively following the record-setting space experiment on the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz. We wish Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov every success and are eagerly awaiting the results of their medico-biological experiments, Dr. David Winter, head of the medical department of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), said today at the opening of a session of the mixed Soviet-American working group on space biology and medicine.

Dr Winter, who heads the delegation of American specialists, stressed the fruitful nature of the creative cooperation existing between American and Soviet scientists in space studies.

The Leningrad meeting is the ninth annual Soviet-American conference on space biology and medicine, that are held within the framework of an intergovernmental agreement between the USSR and the United States. Taking part from the Soviet side are leading specialists of research centres of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Medical Sciences and the USSR Ministry of Public Health, and from the American side--representatives of NASA.

The program of the conference, which is to last for a week, includes reports on the results of medical studies conducted on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-27, reviews of biological experiments on the ground and in space conducted by the USSR and the United States, report on studies in the field of mathematical modeling and forecasting of the state of the organism in conditions of prolonged space flight.

The participants in the conference will draw up a long-term program of joint medico-biological experiments.

AMERICAN-ITALIAN MILITARY ACCORD FURTHERS ARMS RACE

LD111101Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From international military-political review by Col A. Leontyev and Col M. Ponomarev: "The Transatlantic Pie and Its Filling"]

[Text] The United States has recently been devoting great attention to the southern flank of NATO. It is trying by all available means to suppress the growing desire of the peoples of Mediterranean countries for genuine national independence and social progress, to smooth over the contradictions between the North Atlantic bloc states located in that region and to consolidate its influence there.

The results of the recent visit by Italian Defense Minister A. Ruffini to the United States and the military agreement he signed in Washington with Pentagon chief H. Brown must be regarded in this light. Ruffini himself, speaking at a Council of Ministers session to report on his trip, stressed that the agreement testifies to the "strengthening of the American leaders' faith in Italy."

Yes, that is how it all looks from the outside. According to Italian press reports, in the document signed in Washington, the United States pledged, first, to somewhat equalize the balance in weapons and military hardware trade between the two countries. At present it is clearly in favor of the senior partner in the bloc--the United States sells Italy 35 times more arms and military materials than it buys from that country. Second, Washington promised to help products of the Italian military industry produced under American license to penetrate the markets of third countries. And, third, the Italian industry is promised access to American technological information with the aim of raising the technical standard of its products.

Thus, the agreement represents a concession to Italy. In justifying the document he signed, Ruffini particularly stressed this in the Italian Parliament and in several press interviews. Clearly to please Italian military corporations, he stressed that "the sectors that will benefit primarily from this agreement are shipbuilding, aircraft building and electronics." [paragraph continues]

At the same time Ruffini pointed out that Italy is the first NATO country to receive such privileges from Washington, not counting Britain, which has long maintained special relations with the United States.

All this is true to some extent. But the minister, as well as the Italian bourgeois press, kept quiet about the main point. In essence, the aim of the agreement reached in Washington is to tie Italy still more firmly to the NATO chariot, make it the main champion and defender of U.S. political and strategic interests in the Mediterranean and involve it in a new round of the arms race.

The pie that Washington considered necessary to offer Italy, it also intends to give to other NATO countries. Italy's ANSA agency pointed out that talks on similar agreements are now taking place with several other North Atlantic bloc states. In this way, U.S. ruling circles intend to speed up the implementation of the decisions of the Washington NATO Council session. The world public already knows the essence of these decisions well enough. They are based on the unwillingness of the most diehard imperialist circles to soberly assess the existing correlation of forces in the world, and on completely unrealistic calculations, dangerous to the cause of peace, of obtaining military superiority over the socialist countries and imposing their will on them. They envisage the implementation of a new round of militarist preparations within the framework of the bloc, a further spiral in the arms race and the creation of an atmosphere of war hysteria in Europe, and not just in Europe.

That is the filling in the pie that Washington has held out to Rome.

WASHINGTON MIGHT CONTEMPLATE 'SACRIFICING' SOMOZA

LD120859Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[T. Kolesnichenko report: "The United States and Its Puppet"]

[Text] New York--The word "Nicaragua" is constantly on the front pages of American newspapers. Formerly reporters were giving details of the bloody events in that country, now it is the commentators' turn.

Attempts are being made to prove that the United States is not involved in the bloodbath created by the dictator. "Somoza's victory is the result of his control over a well trained and equipped National Guard," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR "explains." Well, who put the "equipment--the most up-to-date weapons--into the hands of the butcher Somoza? Whose instructors trained the guard in "antipartisan warfare"? And, finally, who makes up that army? They prefer not to answer those questions.

Meanwhile, since the Somoza family came to power in Nicaragua, a stream of military and economic aid has flowed there nonstop from the United States. Somoza's National Guard was trained by Pentagon instructors and its ranks hold many mercenaries recruited from the United States. Although the United States did not take direct military intervention, as, for instance, in the Dominican Republic, the blood of thousands of Nicaraguan patriots is on the conscience of the United States.

The scale of U.S. responsibility for the outcome of events in Nicaragua is now becoming increasingly obvious. W. Jorden, a White House special representative, was sent from Washington to Managua on a "mediating mission." He by no means opposed the violent reprisals of Somoza's cutthroats, armed to the teeth, against the patriots. [paragraph continues]

At the same time official Washington supported Somoza's regime at a consultative meeting of the OAS foreign ministers. By "arm twisting" the United States managed to remove the question of Nicaragua from the agenda of the conference.

W. Jorden is now holding talks on a "ceasefire." The American representative is in contact only with those representatives of opposition circles who are prepared to cooperate with the bloody dictator and who, in the event of Somoza's departure, will defend U.S. interests.

As the newspapers write, the talks are a protracted process, and there will be no rapid solution. The situation in Nicaragua has become so complex that even inveterate reactionaries do not want to cooperate openly with Somoza. Will Washington sacrifice its "pocket" general? Possibly, some commentators think.

Yes, alliance with the bloody butcher is now undesirable for those who supported him completely at the time of the uprising. Somoza is discrediting American propaganda, particularly on "human rights." One only had to see what happened in the General Assembly when Somoza's representative said from the UN platform: "The Nicaraguan Government is a democratic government. It respect human rights." These words were drowned in a roar of indignation. Members of the American delegation felt very uncomfortable. That is understandable: It is not without reason that it is said: "Tell me who your friend is, and I will tell you who you are."

PUERTO RICO RAW MATERIAL APPENDAGE OF U.S. COLONIALISM

LD062214Y Moscow TASS in English 2037 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--Newspaper IZVESTIYA writes about the grim plight of Puerto Rico. "The island has been transformed into a raw material appendage of the American monopolies. The United States is ignoring the U.N. General Assembly decision on decolonisation", the newspaper writes.

As is known, a few days ago the U.N. Special Committee on Decolonisation adopted a resolution containing a resolute demand to put an end to Puerto Rico's colonial dependence on the United States.

Ideologists of the "free world" wanted to pass Puerto Rico off as a kind of "democracy's shopwindow" for the colonial peoples and economically backward countries. But the "miracle" did not take place on the island. The islanders did not get the promised "freedoms, prosperity and well-being". The situation in Puerto Rico has been and remains up till now a classical example of American colonialism in action. The people of the country have been deprived of even a semblance of self-rule. The settlement of matters pertaining to the country's home policy, trade and economic and legal questions fully depends on the U.S. organs of power.

In the economic sense, Puerto Rico has been reduced to the position of a raw material appendage for the United States, continues IZVESTIYA. The U.S. monopolies hold full sway over the island. At present they possess 90 percent of Puerto Rican economy. The major deposits of copper, nickel, manganese, and oil are here transmuted into fabulous profits which are channelled, in their totality, to U.S. banks.

A direct consequence of the "independent" American colonialism in Puerto Rico is mass illiteracy and unemployment. The country tops the world's list in drug addiction, crime and drinking.

The Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigations and other special services of U.S. imperialism are very active on the island.

They resort to all the means in the arsenal of terror and reprisals, including assassinations, in order to suppress the patriotic forces of the country. The island has been virtually transformed into a political prison. However, despite all their efforts, the colonialists have failed to strangulate the national liberation movement in Puerto Rico. The calls for independence sound today ever more resolutely. The just struggle of the people of Puerto Rico is relying on increasing support the world over.

CARTER REJECTS IMPORT QUOTAS FOR CHINESE CLOTHESPINS

LD111225Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] New York, 4 October, TASS--UPI reports: President J. Carter has rejected a U.S. International Trade Commission recommendation that import quotas be imposed for a 5-year period on wooden clothespins from China. These sanctions, the President's statement says, "would not be in the national economic interest."

U.S. ARMS SALES ABROAD HIT RECORD LEVEL IN FISCAL 1978

LD111519Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 October, TASS--U.S. military exports have reached a record level.

In this connection, UPI reports that preliminary data reported by the Pentagon indicates that foreign sales of U.S. weapons in fiscal 1978, which ended 30 September, stood at a record level, despite J. Carter's promise to limit sales. In all, the United States sold weapons in 1978 valued at $13.7 billion (the figure for 1977 was $11.4 billion).

Concerning arms deliveries to Near East countries, UPI, citing the Pentagon data, reports: The figure of $8.55 billion, which includes multi-billion dollar U.S. deals in the Near East, does not reflect all U.S. military activity in this region because the administration has excluded such forms of activity as the building of military installations. The Pentagon data shows that this activity, which extends beyond the framework of direct deliveries of weapons, has now more than doubled in the Near East and is estimated at $2.8 billion, as against $1.2 billion a year ago. The sale of weapons to the Near East reached $7.3 billion, as against $6.9 billion in 1977.

The biggest purchaser of U.S. weapons continues to be Saudi Arabia (the value of the weapons delivered to Saudi Arabia and of military construction and training exceeds $4.1 billion). In second place comes Iran ($2.6 billion) and in third place, Israel ($1.5 billion).

PENTAGON BUDGET INCLUDES FUNDS FOR NEW WEAPONS SYSTEMS

LD111127Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 6 October, TASS--The U.S. Senate has sanctioned the further escalation of the arms race. By a vote of 86 to 3 it has given the Defense Department $116.3 billion for fiscal 1979. This is the Pentagon's largest budget in U.S. history.

However, $116.3 billion does not provide the full picture of U.S. military spending in fiscal 1979, which began 1 October. The overall "ceiling" for the U.S. Defense Department's expenditure has already been set by legislation at $128.5 billion. [paragraph continues]

This "dual accounting" puts at the Pentagon's disposal enormous reserve sums that it can always use as it sees fit for various military programs.

The legislators unquestioningly satisfied virtually all the military's requests. The Pentagon has been given the go-ahead to conduct scientific research on the creation of the latest types and systems of weapons of mass destruction and on the building of the new generation of MX ICBMs, Trident nuclear submarines, warplanes, tanks and other military equipment. Funding has been approved for increasing U.S. Armed Forces in West Europe within the framework of the plan to intensify NATO's military potential. The military department's demand for the expansion of the construction of military bases and installations on U.S. territory and abroad has been satisfied.

Commentators note that the discussion of the military budget in Congress this year went "unusually smoothly." In their opinion, a large part was played by the noisy unprecedentedly intensive anti-Soviet campaign mounted by the military-industrial complex in anticipation of new superprofits from raising the arms race to a new level.

The military budget of $116.3 billion approved by the Senate is not final. The House of Representatives had earlier given the Pentagon even more--$119.2 billion. This "discrepancy" will be worked out in the joint conference committee. In addition, the administration has already announced its intention to request a $2-billion increase in military spending.

MOSCOW HITS IMPLICATION OF INVOLVEMENT IN PAISLEY'S DEATH

LD061802Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[From the "international diary" program presented by Anatoliy Doronin]

[Text] An AP news item from Baltimore is evidence of how the opponents of detente, of improving Soviet-American relations, are creating a campaign of anti-Sovietism in the United States. On Sunday, the body of John Paisley, a former CIA agent, with weights tied around the waist and a shotgun wound in the head, was found in the estuary of the Patuxent River. Paisley was deputy director of the CIA's Office of Strategic Research. He retired in 1974 and worked as a consultant after that. The circumstances of his death are so far unknown. Maryland State Police has announced that an investigation will be held.

Without the slightest embarrassment the magazine WILMINGTON NEWS writes, citing an unidentified high-ranking CIA man, that John Paisley was possibly assassinated--and here I quote--by the Soviet secret police.

In spite of the total monstrosity and absurdity of such a statement, part of the U.S. population will certainly jump at the bait. If one takes into account that in its anti-Soviet insinuations the magazine is not alone, one can imagine the flow of lies Americans are daily bombarded with about the Soviet Union.

BOOK CITES CIA 'SUBVERSIVE OPERATIONS' IN WESTERN EUROPE

LD061700Y Moscow TASS in English 1456 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 6, TASS--The main aims in the activity of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in foreign countries are undermining the struggle of progressive forces for democratic transformations, increasing U.S. dominance, creating conditions for even more intensive exploitation by the American monopolies of the natural and man-power resources in these countries.

Such conclusions are drawn by the authors of a book dealing with the intrigues of the CIA in Western Europe. Among them are former CIA agents A. Agee and V. Marchetti, former staff member of the Intelligence and Research Bureau of the U.S. State Department J. Marks and journalists.

Immediately after the fall of the fascist dictatorship in Portugal, says one of the chapters, the CIA was engaged in frenzied activity in order not to allow the coming to power of democratic forces led by the communists. Use was made of the methods typical for the CIA, forging of documents, dissemination of false rumours, creating economic dislocation, granting of millions in subsidies to right wing and "moderate" groupings.

Such aims are pursued by the United States in Spain, where it has recourse to open interference, trying to drag it into NATO and the Common Market, impose on it the preservation of U.S. military bases in the Spanish territory. Use is also made here of enormous dollar injections into the funds of reactionary parties "with the aim of strengthening their opposition to the communists".

Throughout the whole post war period, CIA agents have been active in Greece, where a centre of operations against the countries of the Mediterranean and Eastern Europe is situated. Several subversive groups were set up under this centre, which, as seen from CIA documents, are equipped not only with automatic arms, but also with light artillery.

The most close cooperation with the police departments of France and the FRG in the struggle against progressive organizations, pressure on the British Labourites, preparation of numerous printed editions and publications containing propaganda inspired by the American intelligence service--these are only some examples of the CIA's subversive activity in Western Europe cited in the book.

In spite of all the reforms, the authors stress, the aims and methods of CIA's activity remain the same. The American monopolies will never give up their claims on the role of masters of destinies of the world. And therefore they will not be able to do without clandestine operations and interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

SUB HIJACK PLOT REFLECTS LUCRATIVE BUSINESS OF ARMS TRADE

LD100220Y Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The FBI is said to have uncovered a plot to hijack the U.S. nuclear submarine Trepang from its mooring in New London, Connecticut. Here is a commentary by our observer Viktor Moskvin:

The plot included plans to recruit a 12-member crew to hijack the sub, blow up the naval base facilities and head for the Atlantic Ocean, where the sub would be sold to a foreign buyer. According to the FBI, the asking price was $200 million. To cover the hijacking the conspirators even planned a nuclear strike at New London.

Hijacking of arms and materials that could be used for military purposes is not an uncommon thing. Thus, Israel is known to have seized a shipload of nuclear material in the late sixties. The Israeli secret service hijacked several missile-carrying speedboats from France after the French authorities imposed an embargo on their sale to Tel Aviv. It is also a fact that certain governments encourage hijacking of military jets and other weapons by establishing prize money to potential hijackers. In other words, stealing of arms and their subsequent resale is turning into a kind of business. Military experts have speculated that one day a small nuclear device can be produced by a group of terrorists who may demand ransom money or use the device for financial or political extortion. The atmosphere of war hysteria in the West has made trade in arms an attractive and lucrative business, and the plot to steal a U.S. nuclear submarine appears to reflect that atmosphere.

PRC ACTIVELY SEEKING WESTERN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY

LD112324Y Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Anatoliy Mirov commentary]

[Text] There has been a noticeable increase lately in the frequency of trips to NATO countries by Chinese officials. Observers link this with Peking's desire to get as wide access as possible to the NATO war arsenal. The often-repeated talk in the Chinese press about the need to borrow from foreign experience is reduced in practice exactly to (?seeking) for the latest military technology in the Western world.

Receiving Western representatives on one occasion, Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping expressed this desire in the following [words indistinct] terms. It doesn't matter whether the cloth is black or white, the only important thing is that it cuts right. In other words, Peking is indiscriminate to the (?background) and, of course, the source of arms supplies. [Words indistinct] it is calculated that this year alone Peking intends to spend $1 billion dollars to buy Western military jets. Its shopping list covers more than 1,000 items of strategic goods. It is indicative that the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit Japan, just before the [word indistinct] Treaty of Peace and Friendship was signed, was a specialist of the General Staff of the Chinese Army, Chang Tsai-chien. According to comment in the Japanese press, the purpose of the visit was to expand contacts with heads of Japanese military-industrial complex, in order to get from Japan the latest kinds of arms and technology to modernize the Chinese Army.

After a recent trip to Peking by the United States President's national security adviser, Brzezinski, Peking began to hope to be able to receive military supplies from the United States. Indeed, [words indistinct] the Carter administration decided to sell the Chinese equipment that can be used for military purposes.

In the past few months more than 300 American military and technical experts have visited China. In the light of such trends a pertinent question arises: What do the Western (?groups) count on in their readiness to feed the belligerent Chinese dragon? These calculations can only be considered to be shortsighted and dangerous since the arms race in China is being whipped up by people who say openly that another world military disaster is inevitable.

It is also important to note that China's expansionist ambitions are not being reduced, but on the contrary are increasing as the country's military potential grows. [Words indistinct] is a fact that China is claiming as much as 10 and 1/2 million square kilometers of land from other countries. In the past few decades more conflicts have taken place along China's borders with the neighboring countries than in the rest of the world. Chinese arms, supplied to subversive movements, have been used in Burma, India, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines. According to news agency reports, China has fully equipped 30 to 40 regiments of Kampuchean troops that are used for military provocations along the border with Vietnam.

The public in Southeast Asian countries asks the following question with justified concern: What will happen when the present Peking rulers lay their hands on modern Western models of tanks, bombers or missiles with nuclear warheads? One Indian newspaper asked its readers: Just imagine that all these modern weapons of attack fell into the hands of Genghis Khan, who has suddenly risen from his grave, to understand the degree of the present danger.

## EEC Contacts

LD111521Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Yu. Ryzhov report: "They Are Longing To Acquire Arms"]

[Text] Brussels--The visit to the PRC by W. Haferkamp, vice president of the EEC Commission, has ended. The delegation he headed included high-ranking Common Market officials and representatives of business and banking circles in the EEC countries.

Peking's leaders have been steering a course toward rapprochement with the "nine" for several years now. Their aim is obvious: to use the EEC to establish contacts with NATO and obtain access to the Western countries' arms. It is well-known that it is NATO headquarters that decides which goods come under the heading of "strategic materials," exports of which are banned to socialist countries, and which goods do not need this label.

Commenting on the results of the EEC delegation's visit to the PRC, the Western European press notes that "China is displaying growing interest in the Western European military industry." Brussels' LIBRE BELGIQUE writes that the Chinese foreign minister has already announced China's intention to acquire the Harrier VTOL fighter, about which he will negotiate during his visit to London. The newspaper notes that "NATO circles do not rule out the possibility of the sale of strategic materiel to China by countries belonging to the bloc."

## FOREIGN REPORTS ON PURGE OF WU TE CITED

LD112109Y Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--TASS political commentator Valentin Timoshin writes:

A number of foreign agencies have reported that Wu Te, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, has been removed from the post of first secretary of the City Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of Peking's Revolutionary Committee and sent for "studies" outside the boundaries of the Chinese capital. Lin Hu-chia has been appointed in place of Wu Te. Only a few months ago, Lin Hu-chia headed the leadership of the strife-torn town of Tienching. This act was preceded by a long tatzupao campaign, obviously inspired from above, with strong attacks on Wu Te, who was openly called "a supporter of the gang of four" and accused of having had a hand in the bloody suppression of a mass manifestation of April 5, 1976 in Peking.

It is hardly a surprise that one more high-placed Maoist leader was removed from the political arena in the country plagued by a broad purge campaign. In the recent time alone, top-ranking party and administrative officials in the town of Tienching, the Provinces of Liaoning and Chinghai were removed from their posts, many members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, elected at the latest, 11th Party Congress, were subjected to repressions in connection with the "four." Renewed by 50 percent were the party committees of Peking and Shanghai, and also of the Provinces of Heilungkiang, Kwangtung, Hupeh, Kweichow and Sinkiang-Ughur Autonomous Area.

The fact that the purge which was so far carried out at a regional level, this time affected the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, testifies to a serious aggravation of differences and struggle for power between the rival groupings of the Maoist leadership.

Many foreign observers link Wu Te's downfall with the advance of the faction of "old" leaders, headed by Teng Hsiao-ping, among whom there are many rehabilitated persons, seeking "to square accounts" with those who made their career during the "Cultural Revolution." The removal of Wu Te, the French newspaper LE MATIN writes in this connection, is a bad owen for Hua Kuo-feng, who belongs to the same grouping.

The opinion is expressed that Wu Te's removal has been the result of a compromise in the Chinese top line-up to attain an "equilibrium" between the rival clans of "old" and "new" Maoists.

The near future will show how stable will be this new "equilibrium" in the Peking top line-up, rent by bitter struggle for power. The mass purge, the struggle against supporters of the "gang of four" and other "class enemies," and also the reshuffling of cadres meanwhile continue, thus showing that the position in the Peking leadership remains unstable.

TENG HSIAO-PING'S APPROVAL OF CAMP DAVID ACCORDS NOTED

OW110554Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 7 Oct 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "With Whom Have They Ganged Up and Whom Do They Oppose?"]

[Excerpts] Syria, Algeria and South Yemen have sternly protested the Camp David accords. Israel's protector--Washington--had hoped the Camp David talks would bring favorable reactions from Saudi Arabia and Jordan. But these two countries have also denounced this meeting.

The socialist countries have taken [words indistinct] attitude toward the Camp David results. The majority of Asian and African countries have also taken a negative attitude toward the Camp David results. Many Western European politicians have also expressed doubts about the results.

But dispatches from Peking reported that at a Peking reception for noted French (?Sinologist) (Iraque), Teng Hsiao-ping remarked that the accords reached by Egypt and Israel at Camp David were good. PEOPLE'S DAILY printed a report on the results of the Egyptian-Israeli deal under the clearly deceptive title "Egyptian People Endorse As-Sadat's Policy." Peking has thus endorsed a deal opposing the Arab people's cause.

Peking has always pledged to be forever loyal to the Arab people's cause and has cursed U.S. imperialism and Zionism. This is no surprise, because Peking's leaders want to perpetuate the conflict in the Middle East. Their entire foreign policy is based on the theory that war is inevitable and even necessary.

Now that the Camp David meeting is over, a clear line has been drawn between the Arab people's friends and foes. Peking's leaders have identified themselves with the imperialists, Zionists and Arab reactionaries. This has been repeatedly borne out by facts in recent years.

SOUTH AFRICAN-PRC DIPLOMATIC RAPPROCHEMENT SCORED

LD112132Y Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--In recent years the Chinese leadership is operating in concord with the imperialist powers, selling out the interests of the national liberation movement, writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

China's reactionary policy in Africa inevitably brings the country into blocs with the neccolonialist forces and into an alliance with the Republic of South Africa. This is clearly demonstrated by the joint actions of Peking and Pretoria during the Angola war and then during the developments in Zaire, as well as by China's current support for reaction in Angola.

For already a number of years now, a kind of "Chinese boom" is in evidence in Pretoria. Republic of South Africa's circles close to the government have repeatedly expressed an opinion about the necessity of establishing ties with Peking. The idea has been mentioned by South African political figures and representatives of the business circles. The interior and information minister of the Republic of South Africa, speaking in Parliament, mentioned an intention to seek a material and political support from Peking. The statement had such wide repercussions that a discussion of the question was even televised in the Republic of South Africa.

In word, Peking is trying to divorce itself from the South African racists, the NEW TIMES continues, but the Pretoria leaders are sensitive enough to detect the difference between Peking's words and actions. According to the journal AFRIQUE ASIE, the Republic of South Africa has taken steps through third countries to establish direct relations with the People's Republic of China. All the diplomatic representatives of the Republic of South Africa were instructed to develop "close" relations with Chinese diplomats. The Chinese reaction, the magazine writes referring to the diplomatic sources of the Republic of South Africa, was not "negative" and in some cases they even expressed the desire "to deepen" the discussions and exchange of opinions with their South Africa counterparts.

Life has confirmed that contrary to the official statements issued by the Chinese leadership, there exists an unholy alliance between China and the South African racists aimed against the interests of Africa's national liberation movement and the interests of all progressive mankind. The emphasis on hegemonism, the desire to subject the African countries to its diktat are the elements which determine Peking's policy on the African Continent, Hiding behind anti-Soviet slogans, Peking is selling out the interests of the African nations.

PRC-CHILEAN RELATIONS A 'SHAMEFUL ALLIANCE'

LD071232Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--Political observer Valentin Timoshin writes:

According to a number of news agency reports, H. Cubillos, foreign minister of the Chilean junta, is to leave shortly for an official visit to China. He is to convey to Hua Kuo-feng a personal message from General Pinochet with an invitation to visit Chile. There are also reports to the effect that the ringleader of the junta himself might visit China in the near future.

Judging by appearances, the planned series of talks and mutual visits between the leaders of China and the fascist junta in Chile will serve to provide a new impulse to the "excellent"--according to Pinochet himself--relations which exist between Peking and the junta.

Indeed, the mutual relations between Pinochet and Peking are developing successfully. Political contacts are being expanded, and these, according to the delighted reactions of the junta's officials, demonstrate "the friendship and understanding" shown by Peking for and of the Chilean reality--in other words, its support for the bloody regime and the terror and repressions forced upon the people of Chile.

During the period since the counterrevolutionary coup in Chile and the seizure of power by the junta in 1973, the volume of Chinese-Chilean trade has trebled in comparison with the times when the constitutional government of national unity headed by Salvador Allende was in power.

Peking is generously showering multimillion dollar handouts on the junta, granting it favorable interest-free credits, supplying modern industrial equipment and experts and rendering military assistance. In the past 2 years alone, Peking has provided Pinochet with loans and credits amounting to $200 million. And this at a time when the fascist regime is becoming ever more isolated inside the country and abroad! Peking's friendship and solidarity, the Mexican paper EL SOL DE MEXICO testifies in this connection, is "the most real gift to Pinochet and his clique."

Today, one can no longer be surprised by the traitorous policy of the Maoists toward the people's liberation struggle. The shameful alliance with the fascist junta in Chile, the attempts to support the shaky throne of the dictator Somoza, the conspiracy with reactionary African regimes and many other treacherous Peking actions have long since ripped the mask from the self-appointed "defender" of the interests of developing countries.

More topical today is another question, which cannot but alarm the world, and, particularly, Latin America: Namely, why do the Peking politicians, despising world public opinion, fraternize with such odious figures as Pinochet and Somoza, especially when such fraternization is quite costly to the meager Chinese treasury?

Peking's true aims become clearer when seen through the prism of the general strategy of the moaists in Latin America, an outpost in the struggle against the continent's forces of progress and national liberation. Thus, the logic of treachery has led China's Maoist leadership into the most reactionary and imperialist camp.

EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA FAULTS PEKING'S OIL POLICIES

LD110718Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Peking leadership's aspiration to overcome the serious economic difficulties within the country by means of economic expansion abroad have been clearly evident on the world fuel markets in recent years, says an article entitled "Oil and Peking's Expansionism," published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. The extreme backwardness of China's fuel and power base, in spite of the fact that there are quite large fuel resources in the country, is one of the clearest proofs of the lack of viability of Maoist economic policy.

Penetrating the markets where oil is sold by its traditional exporters from among the developing countries, Peking high-handedly rejects their request to moderate its commercial aggressiveness which is damaging those countries' economic interests. At the same time, the Maoists are developing contacts with those oil-rich developing countries whose reactionary regimes openly maintain a proimperialist orientation.

As the facts show, Peking uses the lion's share of its oil profits to purchase weapons and equipment from the NATO countries to produce the latest military technology. This course clearly contradicts the true interests of the Chinese national economy, EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA writes.

## POLAND CELEBRATES 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S ARMY

### Lenino Meeting

LD112252Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, October 11, TASS--A mammoth meeting, devoted to the 35th anniversary of the Polish Army, was held today in Lenino, Belorussia, where in October 1943 the Polish Tadeusz Kosciuszko Division became engaged in the first fighting. Present at the meeting was a delegation of the Polish public, headed by Deputy Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic General of the Armour Eugeniusz Molszyk. Hundreds of Polish veterans of war and labour came here by a special friendship train.

The Soviet-Polish fraternity has been sealed by the blood jointly split in the struggle against Nazi invaders said First Secretary of the Mogilev Regional Committee of the CPSU Vitaliy Prishchepchik, addressing the meeting. The Soviet people are watching with the feeling of fraternal solidarity the dynamic development of People's Poland, the efforts of the working people of the Polish People's Republic who are realizing the program of construction of developed socialism.

The meeting was also addressed by Deputy Minister of National Defence of the Polish People's Republic, General of the Armour Eugeniusz Molczyk.

The victory over Nazi fascism, he said, has led to revival of Poland which is bound with the Soviet Union by strong ties of friendship and cooperation. For the sake of this friendship the servicemen of the People's Polish Army under the guidance of the Polish United Workers Party will continue standing on guard of security of their motherland and all countries of the socialist community.

The participants in the meeting visited the museum of Soviet-Polish combat cooperation, laid wreaths to the graves of Soviet and Polish servicemen.

### Kulikov Speech

For the Warsaw Domestic Service text of the 11 October speech by First Deputy Minister of Defense Marshal Kulikov at a ceremony in Warsaw marking the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Armed Forces, see the Poland section of the 12 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

## HOFFMANN, ADMIRAL SIDOROV CELEBRATE GDR ARMY DAY

LD111115Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Berlin, 6 October TASS--Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee and GDR national defense minister, has received Vice Adm V.V. Sidorov, commander of the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, who is heading a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the cruiser Oktyabrskaya Revolyutsiya and the patrol ships Svirepyy and Neukrotimyy. The detachment has arrived in the port of Rostock to take part in the celebration of the 29th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

On behalf of the Soviet servicemen Vice Adm V.V. Sidorov conveyed to Army General H. Hoffmann and all servicemen of the GDR National People's Army combat greetings and congratulations on their national holiday.

H. Hoffmann described the visit of the Soviet warships as one further testimony to the brotherhood in arms of the GDR National People's Army and the twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet. [paragraph continues]

The unity of the allied Baltic fleets is an inexhaustible source of the combat might and high combat readiness of the naval forces and is a guarantee of the reliable defense of the sea borders of socialism, he stressed.

ALIYEV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN BAKU

LD111457Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] AZERINFORM--On 3 October G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, received Joze Smole, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union, who is in Baku, at the latter's request.

A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Branislav Novakovic, first secretary at the Yugoslav Embassy in the USSR; E.F. Dzhebrailov, chief of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; and T.A. Tairova, Azerbaijan SSR minister of foreign affairs, participated in the conversation.

ARKHIPOV LEAVES FOR TALKS IN YUGOSLAVIA

LD052300Y Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1630 GMT 5 Oct 78 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Government, a Soviet delegation, led by Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, left Moscow for Yugoslavia today. It will take part in the celebrations of the commissioning of the aluminium factory in (Zvornik). This factory was built with the economic and technical participation of the Soviet Union and in line with the existing agreement its output will be supplied to the Soviet Union.

CPCZ GROUP STUDIES CPSU AGRICULTURE, FOOD INDUSTRY SECTORS

LD101533Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of CPCZ party workers headed by J. Varga, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the CPCZ Central Committee Agriculture, Forestry, Water Economy and Food Industry Department, was in the Soviet Union 2 through 6 October in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

The Czechoslovak comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience on questions of the party leadership of the development of agricultural production and the food industry. They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agricultural Department and Light and Food Industry Department, the Moscow Obkom, the USSR Gosplan, ministries and departments and the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences VASKhNIL. The delegation visited a number of agricultural enterprises and scientific research institutions.

## HUANG HUA BEGINS TALKS WITH BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY

LD120548Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, who has arrived in London, began talks with Owen, head of the British Foreign Office. Observers note that in his welcoming speech, Owen spoke in detail of his country's export capabilities. Observers come to the conclusion that London is proposing itself to Peking as an active partner. The Chinese side is showing special interest in purchasing the latest military technology in Britain, in particular Harrier fighter-bombers.

## May Cast Shadow on SALT

LD112130Y Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

["Dangerous Deals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political news analyst, writes:

The visit to London by Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs, is going on. Although the contents of the Chinese-British talks are not reported officially, materials of the London press leave no doubt that one of the main goals of Peking's emissary is to reach understanding on big deliveries of British armaments to China. What kind of deliveries Peking is pressing for is not secret either: Those are, first of all, offensive types of weapons such as Chieftain tanks and military aircraft. As THE GUARDIAN points out, Huang Hua's visit may in the end lead to a big deal in this field although under a secret arrangement with Owen this "delicate problem" will not become the subject of any official agreement.

It is not fortuitious that THE GUARDIAN describes as "delicate" the question of deliveries of British weapons to Peking. Although the conclusion of some or other trade-and-economic deal is the sovereign right of each country, it is quite evident that the "deals" which are now the subject of the talks on the banks of the Thames are not only, and even not so much of commercial as of political character. The question concerns the deliveries of weapons (and, we repeat, offensive weapons) to the country the leadership of which fiercely attacks the very idea of detente and rejects any understandings on limiting the arms race and openly lays territorial claims on neighbouring (?states and proclaims "inevitable") and even "desirable" a new world war. In these conditions to provide Peking with weapons means to encourage wittingly or unwittingly the aggressive militarism of the Maoists.

Why unwittingly, though? Certain British circles which are not interested in detente do not even conceal that if Peking emissaries are received in London with open arms, this is first of all because the antisoviet trend of the Maoist foreign policy is obviously to the liking of those circles. Some people in London obviously base calculations on a premise that "strong China" will become a kind of "counterpoise" to the Soviet Union, and seek to use the antisovietism of the Maoists to achieve their selfish political goals. Such a line, however, has never brought and even cannot bring any dividends to its authors. And not only because counting on somehow "influencing" the USSR by means (?of playing the notorious "China card" is an absolutely senseless and hopeless matter. Those in Britain who) are ready or are inclined to encourage Peking's aggressive militarism ought not forget that no rifle has been yet invented on earth which would fire only in one direction.

Neither ought they forget the lessons of history which indicate that the one who indulges an aggressor quite often becomes itself the first target of aggression.

The present Chinese-British contacts during which deliveries of large batches of modern armaments are under discussion have another aspect which should not be passed over in silence. These contacts are being made on the threshold of another, fourth, round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting the sale and deliveries of conventional armaments--the talks which are now within the field of vision of the international public that express hope for their successful headway. Is London aware of what a shadow arms deals with Peking may cast upon those talks? Of course, Britain is not so far a participant in these talks. It is well known however, that the problem of curbing the arms boom can be solved as a whole only with the participation of all the main suppliers of weapons. It is also evident that a general progress in cause of curbing such a boom can only be made more difficult and complicated if NATO allies of the USA steer matters not towards restraining but towards boosting the export of arms, export in which the aggressive Peking leadership figures as a client. In the recent period of time official London more than once declared for consolidation of detente, for improvement and good development of British-Soviet relations. Watching the course and contents of the current Chinese-British talks, the Soviet public cannot but ask the question how can those statements be squared with the contents of the present Chinese-British contacts? Since the concern for consolidation of detente and the encouragement of Peking's military ambitions are obviously incompatible things.

## PRAVDA CITES FAVORABLE REMARKS ON USSR-FRENCH COOPERATION

### L'HUMANITE, L'AURORE Comments

LD120731Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Article by Yuriy Kharlanov: "Mutual Benefit"]

[Text] Paris--The multifaceted relations between our countries are developing in an upward direction which should continue into the future--this is the chief conclusion of the session of the Joint Soviet-French Permanent Commission on Scientific, Technical and Economic Cooperation in Paris.

In the 3 years between 1975 and 1977 trade between the USSR and France exceeded FR30 billion. This means that trade has already doubled compared with the last 5-year period. If this rate is maintained the task set during Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's June 1977 visit to France--of trebling trade during the 5-year period--will be fulfilled by the end of next year. With this aim in mind the commission examined a number of specific projects for economic cooperation in the power, metallurgical and chemical spheres.

It noted the fruitful cooperation in the sphere of space research and its utilization for peaceful purposes; especially the experiments on the Soviet Prognoz-6 satellite and the French Neige-3 satellite.

The commission stated with satisfaction that both sides have already worked out the basics of a new long-term cooperation program through 1990. As French Economy Minister R. Monory said at a press conference on the session's work, the traditional cooperation between the USSR and France has become an important factor in the policy of peace and detente. It is important that this trend should continue in the future.

The Paris press notes that the session took place in a workmanlike and friendly atmosphere. The paper L'HUMANITE rates highly the cooperation between the USSR and France in the economic sphere. Soviet industry, it writes, is developing steadily and this makes it possible to make long-term plans regarding development of cooperation with the USSR. The paper L'AURORE writes: "Relations between the USSR and France will receive a fresh boost." There is no doubt that this cooperation will benefit our peoples.

## Council of Ministers Approval

LD112240Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1950 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris--The great significance of the 13th session of the Permanent Mixed Soviet-French Commission on Scientific-Technical and Economic Cooperation which was held on 2 and 3 October, was noted today by the French Council of Ministers.

After hearing at its meeting the report by Economics Minister Rene Monory on the results of the work of the session, the Council of Ministers noted in the communique the agreement by the two sides to undertake necessary measures for attaining economic aims outlined during the Rambouillet summit meeting in June 1977 between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic. These aims foresee the tripling of trade between the USSR and France during the period 1975-1979, in comparison with the preceding 5-year period.

The commission, the Council of Ministers communique states, noted the satisfactory development of cooperation between the two countries in science and technology, nuclear energy, research and use of space for peaceful purposes, as well as in the sphere of color television.

## AUCCTU DELEGATION LED BY SHIBAYEV ENDS HELSINKI VISIT

LD112330Y Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Helsinki, October 11, TASS--An AUCCTU delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman Aleksey Shibayev concluded today its visit to Finland.

The Soviet delegation took part in the 22nd meeting of the joint Soviet-Finnish Trade Union Commission, met with officials and activists of Finland's biggest trade union, studied the organization and activities of Finnish trade unions. The chairman of the AUCCTU, Aleksey Shibayev, was received by the President of Finland, Urho Kaleva Kekkonen.

The meeting of the commission ended with the adoption of a joint communique and the signing of protocols on cooperation in 1979 between the AUCCTU and the leading central trade unions of Finland. In these documents the sides expressed their full support for the efforts directed at ensuring and deepening the process of detente, at strengthening peace and international security, at ending the arms race, at creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe. They strongly opposed the plans of developing, manufacturing and using neutron and other types of weapons of mass annihilation. The participants in the meeting confirmed their intention to facilitate the successful holding of the third European trade union conference and decided to hold the commission's next meeting in Moscow in 1979.

The AUCCTU delegation headed by the chairman of the AUCCTU A. Shibayev left for home today. At the terminal the delegation was seen off by the president of the central organization of Finland's trade unions Pekka Oivio, the vice president of the organization Olavi Haenninen and other Finnish trade union leaders.

'INVENTIONS' ON EVACUATION OF USSR EMBASSY IN LEBANON SCORED

LD120030Y Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The New York TIMES commentator Drew Middleton contends that the Soviet Union has started the evacuation of its embassy in Beirut. From his own invention he makes the conclusion that this is a sign of Syria's "new offensive" against rightwing Christian forces in Lebanon.

To bolster up his inventions the American commentator links his absurd conjecture about Syria's possible actions in Lebanon with the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad.

If we are to follow the "logic" of commentator Middleton the apprehensions voiced by him should have been linked not with the actions of the Soviet Union but with those of the United States, which took such actions together with its allies well in advance several months ago. Still earlier, it began to scale down the activities that operated in Lebanon before aggravation of the situation there, only 15 continue to keep their representatives in Beirut, and nobody can say if they will remain there long.

Why did Drew Middleton not see at the time any connection of that measure taken by Washington with really increasing Israeli [words indistinct] internal affairs?

Obviously because the initiative to aggravate the situation in Lebanon constantly emanates from the rightwing Christian forces and Israel, whose aggressive actions are regarded in the West as legitimate.

As to the linkage that Middleton makes between the present situation in Lebanon and President al-Asad's (?visit to Moscow), this is a false, invented "connection," a result of professional unscrupulousness. It is pointed out in the joint Soviet-Syrian communique that on discussing during the talks in Moscow the [words indistinct] the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic confirmed their striving to facilitate a normalization of the situation in Lebanon on the basis of ensuring its sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The whole world brands with infamy Tel Aviv's piratic course in the Middle East. And attempts to whitewash the Israeli aggression are both futile and unseemly.

RENEWED SHELLING DISRUPTS 'RELATIVE QUIET' IN BEIRUT

LD112343Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 11, TASS--Relative quiet which reigned in the Lebanese capital during the last three days was disrupted yesterday as a result of the provocative activities of the armed units of the conservatives acting under Israel's instigation. During one hour, artillery shells burst in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah; fierce shooting had flared up again in the districts of Furn ash-Shubbak and Karantin, leaving killed and wounded.

Life in the eastern districts of Beirut remains paralyzed. There is an acute shortage of food and water and there is no electricity. Communication between the eastern and the western parts of the capital has been completely interrupted; all the bridges and roads being the targets for the snipers.

According to eyewitnesses, the right-wing Christian groups are taking advantage of the cease-fire to consolidate their positions and to actively prepare [word indistinct] rounds of fighting. The local political observers appraise the aprovocative actions by the conservatives as an attempt to bring once more their pressure to bear on the central authority to force the latter to refuse to extend the mandate to stay in Lebanon for the interarab peace force, whose term expires on October 26. In doing this, the Lebanese right-wing groups have found support in Israel, which threatens a direct military intervention against the neighbouring Arab state.

Paris, October 11, TASS--The attempts of the reactionary right-wing circles in Lebanon to establish their control over the country are causing death of hundreds of innocent people and destruction of whole housing districts and cities, said George Batal, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party. In an interview with the newspaper L'HUMANITE he stressed that the conservative forces are bent on internationalising the Lebanese conflict and preparing the ground for interference by imperialist powers in the affairs of sovereign Lebanon.

## Israeli CP Statement

LD1014127 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 10, TASS--The Israeli military staged another provocation against Lebanon. Last night, Israeli naval launches savagely shelled Palestinian refugees camps in the south Lebanese regions. In recent days this has been the second aggressive action by Tel Aviv against a neighbouring Arab country. Israel obviously seeks to aggravate the situation in Lebanon once again.

The situation in Beirut is still alarming. In Al-Ashrafiyah, Carantine and other eastern districts of the town snipers continue operating. In the last two days several civilians fell victim to them. The snipers interfere with the work of rescue teams that are clearing ruins and evacuating wounded.

Instigated by Israel, the leaders of the Lebanese right-wing are threatening to resume the armed struggle. C. Sham'un, the chairman of the conservative Lebanese Front, said that the fighting would be resumed unless the Syrian troops of the inter-arab force leave Lebanon. He categorically rejected a further extension of the mandate of this force.

Rome, October 10, TASS--The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel sharply denounced Israeli intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign Lebanon.

The Political Bureau's statement emphasises that the purpose of the Israeli ruling quarter is, in collaboration with the conservative forces, to bring about the partition of Lebanon into two states with their subsequent union with a regional military bloc under United States' auspices and also to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel assessed the aggravation of tension in Lebanon as one of the consequences of the Camp David deal, as an attempt to intensify pressure on Syria, which is against the separate agreements and for the establishment of a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

MONDALE'S REMARKS ON EXCLUDING USSR FROM PEACE EFFORT HIT

LD102326Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] With regard to the dangerous developments in the Middle East as a direct result of the separate Camp David agreements, the role of the Soviet Union in the quest for a real, comprehensive settlement to the Middle East question is being increasingly discussed in the Arab world and the West.

The vanguard Arab states and the PLO, for example, firmly believe that there cannot be a just and solid Middle East settlement without the participation of the Soviet Union, one of the cochairmen of the Geneva conference. It is pointed out that Soviet Union should take part in all the stages of a settlement without exception.

At the same time, no one will fail to take note of the statement by U.S. Vice President Mondale, who openly called for the exclusion of the Soviet Union from the process of searching for a settlement to the crisis and for the abandonment in practice of the Geneva conference.

American and West European papers comment extensively on this statement. Many of the commentators describe the U.S. statesman's attitude as unrealistic and liable to cause dangerous shockwaves in the Middle East. LE MONDE says it would be nice if the obvious truth were recognized again: that nothing can actually be solved in the Middle East without a Geneva meeting with all the parties concerned, including the Soviet Union and the Palestinians.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says that a comprehensive settlement is inescapable, but it could not be reached without the Soviet Union's effective participation alongside all other concerned parties.

SYRIA DENIES CONSENTING TO U.S.-SPONSORED LEBANON PARLEY

LD120807Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Damascus, 2 October, TASS--Syria has rejected the U.S. proposal for holding an international conference to discuss the problem of Lebanon. An official statement published here says: Reports emanating from the U.S. State Department have recently appeared to the effect that during the past 2 weeks the U.S. administration has had a number of contacts with certain countries, including Syria, regarding an international conference to disucss the Lebanese situation. They also state that Syria has supposedly agreed to the idea of convening such a conference. These allegations are astonishing since Syria has not discussed this idea and would never agree to such a conference. Syria supports only a plan of action in which Lebanese parties alone would participate, and rejects any other form of discussion on the Lebanese situation in which these parties do not participate.

Only a conference convened by those participating in the conflict would be beneficial. Any other is useless since it would represent an attempt to interfere and impose tutelage on other peoples.

FURTHER REACTION TO RESULTS OF CAMP DAVID MEETING

King Husayn on Results

LD111516Y Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Amman, October 11, TASS--On the eve of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on a separate peace treaty, to be resumed in Washington tomorrow, King Husayn of Jordan, in a televised message to the Jordanian people and the Arab nation, has again expounded the position of his country regarding a Middle East settlement.

The Arab world, he said, is at present at a new stage of developments. The stage is characterised by an unprecedented, for the last thirty years, dangerous split threatening to bury the idea of the unity of the Arab nation. Two basic negative elements can be seen in the Camp David agreements. First, the indispensable connection is backing between the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the settlement of problems regarding the rest of the occupied Arab territories. [sentence as received]

This means that Egypt, internationally, militarily and politically, will isolate itself from the Arab nations confronting Israel and that the Palestine problem will lose in Egypt one of its basic elements which is closely connected with the problem. Second, these documents offer no clear answer regarding the future of the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Arab Jerusalem and self-determination for the Palestinian peoples. Jordan is not at all sure whether the transitional period, most of whose aspects remain unclear, will end in a withdrawal of the Israeli troops and implementation by the Palestinians of their right to self-determination. King Husayn stressed once again that Jordan is not a party to the Camp David agreement and does not consider itself to be bound by any of the obligations undertaken by the Camp David meeting participants.

Arab Jerusalem, the king continued, is the heritage of the entire Arab and Moslem world and nobody in the Arab or the whole of the Moslem world has the right to dispose of the city or cede it. Neither Israel, nor anybody else is capable of changing this reality either at present, or in future.

Carter on Separate Peace

LD112004Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 11, TASS--At the concluding stage of the Israeli-Egyptian talks, held under the patronage of the United States approaches, its participants throw aside the camouflage which they think nobody needs now and which they had used without success to conceal the separate nature of the impending anti-Arab deal.

As reported by a UPI correspondent, when speaking in Cairo yesterday President as-Sadat for the first time openly intimated that he was pressing for a separate peace with Israel. President Carter of the United States spoke in about the same spirit yesterday as well. At a press conference he voiced the opinion that As-Sadat would conclude a peace treaty with Israel irrespective of the solution of the problem of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The President emphasized that the talks on the Sinai Peninsula and the talks on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza sector had no juridical interconnection.

Nevertheless, the President said that the United States was still trying to convince Jordan and to a certain extent the Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to take part in the talks.

Yesterday Jordan again officially rejected these attempts, declaring that the Camp David agreements envisage only the conclusion of a separate peace between Israel and Egypt and not an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East problem, which is sought by all Arab countries. As to the Palestinians, it is noted today by the Washington POST that despite great efforts by Israel and the United States to persuade moderate leaders from among Palestinians in that area, the West Bank has flatly refused to recognize the plans drafted in Camp David, and not a single major Palestinian leader has yet expressed desire to take part in this process.

Cairo, October 11, TASS--A debate was held in Egypt's People's Assembly on President as-Sadat's report concerning the results of the talks in Camp David. A group of independent deputies and the chairman of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, objected to approving the separate deal. They stressed that the agreements signed by Egypt with Israel cannot provide a basis for establishing a just peace in the Middle East. The Camp David documents actually sidestep the solution of such key issues of the Middle East settlement as the Palestinian problem, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands, including from the Arab part of Jerusalem, and restrict the sovereignty of Egypt itself. The independent deputy, 'Abd al-Munim Husayn declared that Egypt's talks with Israel are actually being conducted in circumvention of the People's Assembly and without regard for its will. What is the sense of our present discussion, he said, when the Egyptian delegation has already left for Washington? Speaking in support of the government's action and involuntarily baring the essence of its policy, one of the right-wing deputies, M. Abu Wafiyah, said that "peace with Israel is necessary so that Egypt could direct all its efforts at resisting communist penetration in Africa."

Of interest in this context is a report in yesterday's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that at the talks in Camp David, As-Sadat and Begin had promised to cooperate with the United States in the military field; in particular, agreed to give the United States the right to station American troops in their countries, to ensure the servicing of American naval ships and military planes at Egyptian and Israeli war bases.

At present the aims of Egyptian diplomacy are directed at frustrating or at least delaying the Conference of Heads of Arab States and Government, which is to be convened in Baghdad on November 1. Virtually all Arab countries have already given their consent to participate in that summit, which is to coordinate the stand of Arabs in respect of the present dangerous situation in the Middle East resultant of Egypt's capitulatory policy.

## NOVOYE VREMYA on Agreement

LD1123142 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--"The veil of secrecy in which the Camp David meeting was shrouded, the assumed optimism of the Western propaganda about its results did not prevent international, above all Arab public, from seeing the real essence of this deal and react to it accordingly," the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] weekly writes editorially.

"The reaction was practically the same: There were few figures in the Arab world that would agree to accept the Camp David efforts as a basis for a Middle East settlement. The decisions of the recent meeting in Damascus of heads of a number of Arab state and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the failure of the Middle East missions of high-ranking American diplomats who unsuccessfully tried to find among the Arab leaders 'godfathers' for the Camp David brainchild of separation indicate the Arabs have long ceased to play the role of pawns in other people's dishonest game, but have become architects of their own destiny."

"The developments in the Middle East, in particular the aggravation of the situation in Lebanon, the provocative actions of Israeli military against that country bear out the basic simple truth: The path of separate talks and concessions to the aggressor, far from drawing peace closer, on the contrary aggravates the situation in that explosive area," the NEW TIMES goes on. "Another thing is obvious: There will be no lasting peace in the Middle East as long as the causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict are not eliminated, as long as the consequences of the Israeli aggression are not done away with." "One thing is lacking for a genuinely just and comprehensive settlement--the readiness of Israel and the forces backing it to establish genuine peace in the Middle East, peace without the annexation of foreign territories, without trampling the national dignity and rights of other peoples, without deceit and machinations.

"It is precisely such a peace that the Soviet Union is seeking in the Middle East. The efforts of Soviet diplomacy are directed only at the liquidation of the dangerous seat of war in the Middle East."

"The Soviet Union's stand meets with understanding and support from the Arab public."

Soltan on New Talks

LD112228Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Israeli-Egyptian talks on drafting a separate bilateral agreement on the basis of the recent Camp David decisions open in Washington tomorrow. The talks, which will be officially opened by the U.S. President at the White House, will be attended by a U.S. delegation as a mediator and observer.

Our correspondent, Yuriy Soltan, reports: The participants in the talks are in a hurry, like plotters who are working against time. Their noisy propaganda campaign, which described the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo as an important move on the way to a peaceful settlement in the Near East, has obviously failed. The deal is being condemned in the Arab world. Even here in the United States, the most farsighted politicians have warned against it.

It is quite evident that a so-called peace treaty between Israel and Egypt would do nothing to eliminate either the causes of the military conflict in the Near East or the consequences of Israeli aggression. Israel keeps the greater part of the lands seized from the Arabs and deprives the 3-million-strong Arab people of Palestine of their legitimate rights to set up their own state. More than that: In essence, the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal forms a militarist triple alliance between the United States, Israel and Egypt that is aimed against the interests of the Arab countries and at consolidating the positions of U.S. imperialist in the Near East.

In this context, it is being noted here that the treaty will give the United States the formal right to a direct military presence in the area. In the Sinai Peninsula, which is to be ceded to Egypt, there will be detachments of U.S. military observers in action. And two U.S. Air Force bases will be built in Israel very shortly, as is being said quite openly at the Pentagon--these bases will be used not so much to defend Israel as for possible U.S. military operations in the Persian Gulf area.

In its haste to enact the Israeli-Arab [as heard] separate deal, Washington is acting as if no mechanism for settlement existed. There is such a mechanism: the Geneva conference, of which the United States and the Soviet Union are cochairmen.

Some local observers recall that the United States once assumed the commitment to solve the problem within the framework of the Geneva conference. They write that the way Washington is ignoring this commitment is raising the justified question in other countries: How far can both the sworn word of the United States and its signature on official documents be trusted?

CAIRO GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE ILLUSTRATES POLITICAL CRISIS

LD111431Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[R. Moseyev report: "New Egyptian Government"]

[Text] Cairo has announced the composition of the new Egyptian Government led by Mustafa Halil, who was appointed a few days ago as prime minister by President as-Sadat to replace M. Salim, who has resigned.

The cabinet formed by Halil has undergone substantial changes compared with the previous cabinet, which, incidentally, lasted only 5 months. Two-thirds of the cabinet has been replaced. The changes have affected almost all key ministerial posts.

Such substantial and increasingly frequent reshuffles in the Egyptian Government are regarded here as confirmation of the serious political crisis Cairo is experiencing and of the critical attitude that is growing in the country with respect to President as-Sadat's capitulationist course. This is borne out in particular by the recent resignation of former Foreign Minister Kamil, who resigned in protest against the separate deal at Camp David.

At the same time Western commentators note that the Egyptians' intensifying dissatisfaction with the economic difficulties that have worsened in the country since the introduction of the "open door" policy and the inability of the Egyptian leadership to resolve these problems also lie at the basis of the present governmental reorganization.

FIRST CONGRESS OF YEMENI SOCIALIST PARTY OPENS

LD112304Y Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

["Important Event in the Life of Republic" --TASS headline]

[Text] Aden, October 11, TASS--TASS correspondent Sergey Andreyev reports:

The First Congress of the vanguard party of a new type opened today in the capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY].

Delivering at the congress the introductory speech, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization, National Frony 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, stormily applauded by those present, proposed that the new party be called the Yemeni Socialist Party, and the congress be considered the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party. The formation of our party, he said, is a new historical landmark in the life of the Yemeni people. It will make a tangible contribution to the struggle against the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, hostile to the people, both on the Arab and international scene.

The delegates unanimously (?approved) this proposal. The congress will discuss the report, will adopt the program and rules of the party, which, preserving the continuity with the documents earlier adopted by the National Front, at the same time creatively generalize the experience accumulated in the course of national-democratic transformations in the country, and will endorse the directives of the second five-year plan of development of the PDRY, will elect the guiding bodies of the party, will discuss other matters. The preparations for the congress took place amid high labour and patriotic enthusiasm and political activity of the working people of Democratic Yemen. The Yemeni people, being fully aware that the objectives facing the country can be resolved only under the guidance of the vanguard party of a new type based on the principles of scientific socialism, warmly greets the opening of the congress and the birth of the new party.

Then 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il delivered a report in which he analysed the domestic situation in the PDRY and its foreign policy course. The speaker emphasized that the Yemeni Socialist Party will firmly pursue a policy of further strengthening the close alliance with countries of the socialist community, with all detachments of the world revolutionary movement. Our party, he noted, comes out for strengthening the unity of forces struggling for national liberation, social progress and peace, for observing principles of peaceful coexistence with states with different social systems, for the development of friendly ties with all countries of the region on the basis of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and respect for national sovereignty.

Since the strength of the working class movement and vanguard party [word indistinct] from unity, the speaker said, the Yemeni Socialist Party will rebuff those political trends and organizations that implant the reformist ideology and thereby undermine the [word indistinct] of the working class, split its ranks and aspire for conciliation with imperialism and reaction.

As to the party's economic policy, the report stresses that its proclaimed aim is to satisfy to the maximum the material and cultural requirements of the working class: the peasantry, all working masses in the country on the basis of [word indistinct] a modern economy within the framework of the PDRY's objective possibilities.

## CPSU Greetings to Congress

LD111749Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text of CPSU Central Committee greetings to the First Congress of the Yemeni Socialist Party--YSP]

[Text] Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee conveys heartfelt greetings to the representatives of the First YSP Congress and wishes the congress success in achieving the task before it--namely, the establishment of a vanguard party guided by the principles of scientific socialism that includes in its ranks the prime representatives of the working class and all the workers.

Your congress will go down in the history of Democratic Yemen as a prominent event that embodies the determination of the PDRY people and of their revolutionary vanguard to build a new society free from the exploitation of man by man in accordance with the socialist option. This is a logical result of the successive development of the national democratic revolution in South Yemen, which started 15 years ago in the anti-imperialist uprising in October 1963.

Deep social, economic and political changes have been achieved during the years of independence in Democratic Yemen. This has led to the removal of the domination of imperialism and local reaction. Your country's active foreign policy, aimed at securing peace and security and against the aggressive imperialist machinations in Africa and the Middle East, has received widespread appreciation.

The YSP is called upon to lead the future march of the PDRY people on their chosen path. Your party has major work before it in organizing and educating the masses ideologically and politically and in getting their active participation in building the new life, in the all-round development of the country's productive forces.

In its efforts to continue the social progress and in its efforts against imperialism and reaction, Democratic Yemen can rely on the support and solidarity of the Soviet people and the CPSU in the future as well.

We wish you, dear comrades, and through you the YSP, successful constructive activity in the interest of the people of Democratic Yemen.

Long live the YSP!

May friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the YSP, between both peoples--the Soviet and the Yemeni--develop and strengthen in the interest of the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress!

NOVOYE VREMYA ON ANNIVERSARY OF PDRY REVOLUTION

LD120242Y Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

["The Stride of Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--"The people of Democratic Yemen vigilantly stands on guard of the revolutionary gains and confidently looks into the future, opposing a strong alliance with anti-imperialist forces of the present to plans of imperialism and Arab reaction," writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA], marking the significant date--the (?15th) anniversary of the anti-colonial, anti-feudal revolution of the people of Democratic Yemen.

The uprising 15 years ago, the weekly writes, "has become the sparkle which kindled the flame of a nation-wide [word indistinct] struggle. Significant transformations took place in the young republic since the victory of the heroic uprising and formation of an independent state. Guided by the United Political Organization-National Front, the people of Democratic Yemen, backed by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, is successfully developing along the lines of a socialist orientation."

"The National Front," the NEW TIMES writes, "guides the process of construction of a new society, the struggle for economic independence, for changing the social image of the country.

A decisive stage in this (?struggle) has been nationalization of foreign banks, [word indistinct], insurance, industrial companies, hotels, introduction of foreign trade monopoly, establishment of the state sector in economy. The agrarian reform has played the decisive (?role) in transformation of the agriculture. The agrarian reform eliminated big feudal land-ownership and gave land to those who till it. Collective production has become the mainstay of agriculture. 50 agricultural cooperatives and 37 state farms account for 60 per cent of the total agricultural production. The growth of the state sector in the sphere of production and circulation expanded by far the possibility of the state's impact upon the economic life of the country. The state sector now accounts for more than 90 percent of industrial production."

PDRY PARTY DELEGATION STUDIES USSR EDUCATION SYSTEM

LD111237Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of United Political Organization-National Front (UPONF) party workers, headed by Zaki Barakat, member of the UPONF Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union from 25 September through 4 October at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) UPONF. During their stay in Moscow and their trip to the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR, the PDRY guests familiarized themselves with the CPSU's activity in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress in the sphere of developing public education. The Yemeni comrades highly assessed the Soviet Union's achievements in this sphere and noted the great significance of its experience in terms of fulfilling the PDRY's plans for raising the people's cultural standard and training national cadres. The delegation had conversations in the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department and International Department and at the Severo-Osetinskiy Obkom.

LIBYAN ECONOMIC DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD112028Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A Libyan economic delegation began talks in Moscow today on prospects for cooperation with the Soviet Union. Questions conerning Soviet assistance and the [word indistinct] of some projects for the development of the oil and gas industry, including the 600-kilometer gas pipeline between (?Burayqa) and Misrata, are being discussed. In accordance with a bilateral agreement, the Soviet Union is assisting Libya in establishing a general plan for the development of the gas industry up to the year 2000. The Soviet Union also cooperates in the oil and gas field with Iraq, Syria, the PDRY and Algeria.

JORDANIAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ESTABLISHED

LD102248Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 2100 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society has been founded in the Soviet Union. On this occasion, a public meeting was held today at the House of Friendship in Moscow at which Hani al-Khasawinah, the Jordanian ambassador in Moscow, and Walid Khayyat, deputy chairman of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, delivered speeches. In their speeches they welcomed the founding of the society and praised the principled and firm stand adopted by the Soviet Union in support of the just cause of the Arab peoples. The administrative committee of the Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society has been elected. Safonov, deputy minister of health, was elected chairman of the society. The meeting was also attended by a delegation representing the Jordanian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

'ADVENTURISTIC COURSE' OF SOMALI GOVERNMENT RAPPED

LD112359Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] When a case with a label on it with farm equipment written opened by accident recently at London airport porters found arms in it. Arms were also contained in 100 other cases addressed to Mogadiscio, Somalia. Officials found out that the load had been sent from Paris via Lisbon, and here's a comment by our news analyst. This is what he writes:

This incident, which has been widely reported in the world press, resulted from behind-the-scene talks between Somali leaders and private companies in the West. At present (?counting on starting) regular and large arms deliveries, the Mogadiscio regime has gone over to direct talks at government level. This was exactly the purpose of a recent tour of West European countries by President Barre of Somalia. [Words indistinct] indicate that the Somali leader was not embarrassed in the least by the fact that he is holding talks with representatives of the imperialist West whom the Mogadiscio regime had branded as enemies of freedom and independence of nations. [Words indistinct] extending his friendship to them and promised them their desires.

(?But) the talks have shown that in exchange for arms the West would like to get something substantial. The Somali president has (?received top marks). Soon after he returned home from Western Europe it became known that France and the United States received the right to use certain Somali ports as naval bases. The Somali Government is making effort to get arms at any cost at a time when the country's economy is experiencing tremendous difficulties.

Representatives of the opposition movement in Somalia said a few days ago that the adventuristic course of the Siad Barre military dictatorship has brought the country to a deadlock and has placed it on the brink of an economic disaster. One leader of the opposition movement, (Ali Bari Jama), has reported that the Somali rulers are toughening repressions against the population, are making massive arrests and imprisoning all people being suspected of their loyalty. At the same time, he stressed, they are talking in Mogadiscio about an alleged threat from the Soviet Union and Cuba. It is now a tradition for dictators to speak of a communist threat when they are deprived of trust among their own people and when they can do nothing but hope for the support from the West.

The Somali leaders are little concerned about the interests of their own people. Driven by a strong desire to create a great Somalia at the expense of the territory of neighboring countries, they direct their wrath at all the people who don't share their bellicose aspirations. The Somali leaders are angry, in part, over the position of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which refuse to support Somalia's territorial claims. Yet the Soviet Union's sober and just position on the situation in the Horn of Africa has the support, as it's known, of a vast majority of African states. The support was reaffirmed by a Soviet vice president, Vasiliy Kuznetsov. Speedy establishment of lasting peace and goodneighborly relations in the Horn of Africa, he said must be built on renunciation of territorial claims and on principles of mutual respect, sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers and noninterference in one another's internal affairs on the basis of the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter and of the appropriate decision of the Organization of African Unity.

Without doubt, stressed Vasiliy Kuznetsov, any attempts to solve theproblem in a different way would make the situation there shaky, fraught with new complications and open for interference by reactionary and imperialist forces. The Soviet vice president declared that we have a feeling of friendship both for the Ethiopian and Somalian people and are ready as before to promote the establishment of friendly and goodneighborly relations between them precisely on such a basis.

MAGAZINE PRAISES USSR-GUINEA RELATIONS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD101240Y Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--"Further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Guinea has favourable prospects. It is important both for the peoples of those countries and for strengthening the unity of the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement," says the magazine ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY, marking the 20th anniversary of the independence of Guinea.

"One of the decisive factors making for the successful struggle by the Guinean people for national independence and development along the road of socialist orientation has been the guiding role of the Democratic Party of Guinea, founded in May 1947 (since 1952, A. Sekou Toure has been its secretary-general.) It holds a dominating place in the state machinery of the country and the system of political organization of Guinean society.

"The widening of the social basis of the Guinean revolution, the ever more active drawing of broad sections of the working people into the accomplishment of its main task has been one of the most characteristic and markedly intensifying tendencies of recent years. Questions of self-government now hold an important place in the strategy of Guinea's party leadership".

"In the international arena, the magazine goes on to say, the Republic of Guinea pursues an independent, anti-imperialist course, which is a natural continuation of the socialist orientation it chose. Characteristic of the country's foreign policy are the principles of non-alignment, solidarity with revolutionary movements, allround cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The leaders of the country are vigorously supporting the idea of a new economic order, elimination of inequality and discrimination in economic contacts with the West.

"In recent years Guinea has stepped up its participation in the solution of inner-African [as received] problems, is expanding relations with states of the continent, especially those with a socialist orientation. Guinea comes out for the strengthening of African unity, the liberation of Africa from the remnants of colonialism and racism. At one time Guinea helped MPLA and PAIGC in the struggle for the independence of Angola, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands. It calls for the immediate and unconditional liberation of Namibia and Zimbabwe".

"The internal course of the party and government leadership of the country, its consistent anti-imperialist foreign policy constantly arouse resistance by bourgeois and some proportion of petty-bourgeois elements, whose certain growth has been observed in Guinea in the period of independence."

"The struggle by the Republic of Guinea for building a new society, the revolutionary enthusiasm and the courage of the Guinean people meet with support and solidarity of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, all the progressive forces of the world. Party and state, economic and cultural contacts are successfully developing between the USSR and Guinea. These friendly mutual relations favourably affect the transformation of the Guinean economy, the development of national culture and education and the training of personnel."

GUINEAN PRESIDENT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD082258Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] In a telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the president of the Guinean Republic, Ahmed Sekou Toure, stressed: We were very happy to receive from you the friendly message of congratulations that you sent on the occasion of 2 October, our country's national holiday. We thank you warmly for the attention you have shown to our people and to me personally. For our part, accept our feelings of profound gratitude to you and your people.

GROMYKO, GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIAL EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS

LD061334Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0300 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs and Maria, commissioner of foreign affairs of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, have exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries. They expressed confidence that the friendly relations and fruitful cooperation that have been established between the USSR and the Republic of Guinea-Bissau will continue to serve the interests of the peoples of both countries and the cause of peace and progress.

INDIAN CP ISSUES RESOLUTION SCORING PRC'S EXPANSIONISM

LD091554Y Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 9, TASS--The Communist Party of India has resolutely condemned the expansionist great-power policy of the Chinese leadership, its assistance to imperialism. The resolution on collusion between the imperialists and Maoists and its consequences, which was adopted at the session of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India on October 5, says that Peking has recently stepped up attacks at peace and detente, at the national liberation movements. Using the West's military aid, it is ever more actively pursuing an aggressive, expansionist policy in South and Southeast Asia. The Chinese leaders have broken off talks with Vietnam and are massing troops on its borders. They are instigating Kampuchea to escalating its conflict with Vietnam. Peking has launched a provocative campaign against socialist Laos. It is arming the Meo tribe and instigating it to actions against the country's territorial integrity and independence.

Peking's malicious attacks against Vietnam and Laos, the resolution says, shall awaken in all the national liberation movements vigilance in face of a new and serious threat stemming from Maoism, which has openly teamed up with the imperialist camp and the NATO countries and is pursuing the policy of militarisation. This danger is further underscored by the recently signed Japanese-Sino treaty. The Treaty of Peace and Friendship between China and Japan, which is based on anti-Sovietism, complements the notorious Japanese-American security treaty, which Peking now fully supports. Japan's progressive forces, including the Communist Party, are condemning Peking's role as a partner in the political and military alliance with the United States and Japan, which is also forging ahead along the road to intensive militarisation. They warn against the grave dangers of that alliance for Asia and the Far East.

It is an open secret, says the resolution by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, that the Peking rulers are claiming vast territories belonging to neighbour countries in South and Southeast Asia. The capture of the Paracel Islands and claims on some other islands in the South China Sea were, as a matter of fact, the first shots fired in the expansionist offensive by the great power Chinese chauvinists against Vietnam.

The policy, which is being pursued at present by the Chinese leadership, is fraught with a most serious danger to freedom and independence of the countries of Asia and the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world. Today, all masks have been torn off, the resolution points out, and now the peoples of the whole world can see Peking as an ally of imperialism and ultra reaction in their struggle against socialism, national liberation movements and peace all over the world. Its anti-Sovietism is a cover for the pursuance of great-power, chauvinistic policy in Asia.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India recalls that the policy of China and the United States in Asia was discussed in great detail during the visit of Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential national security advisor, to Peking. These talks were recently followed by China's anti-Indian actions in Pakistan and on the north-eastern borders of India. They are of a sinister and dangerous political colouring. The Maoist leaders made it clear to the hostile anti-Indian elements in the northeastern area that Peking supports the idea of creating a confederation of Himalayan states, India, including Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal-Pradesh, Bhutan and some areas of northern Bengal. Cooperation between the imperialists and the Maoists creates a grave threat to India's national interests, the resolution stresses. Peking and Washington are trying to use blackmail and pressure in an attempt at making our country change its anti-imperialist policy based on the principles of non-alignment.

They are trying to weaken and undermine India's friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, which have been a tested and reliable safeguard for our national interests throughout all these years, and thus make India even more vulnerable to neo-colonialist attack and Maoists' great-power expansionist policy.

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER PRAISES SOVIET SUPPORT

LD070555Y Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--"The objectives of the people's democratic revolution, which enabled us to embark on the road of socialist construction, are the implementation of far-reaching democratic transformations of a land reform in the interests of the working peasants and with their active participation, a strengthening of the [words indistinct] eliminating the influence of neocolonialism and imperialism and dependence on them in various fields of economy, ensuring equality for all citizens, both men and women in all fields of life, etc." writes Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, minister of agriculture, in the Soviet ZA RUBEZHOM (LIFE ABROAD) weekly.

"When a government of the workers and peasants was formed under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, political power in the country was for the first time turned over to the working people, which uses it for the construction of a new society, for the liquidation of the old feudal system. Tyranny, despotism and discrimination have been eliminated in the country and an end has been put to corruption. Historic Decree Number Six cancelling the debts of landless and land-starved peasants to landowners and rich farmers was adopted. A five-year plan and a land reform are being prepared. Successes have been achieved in the development of education and culture."

After the revolution, Saleh Mohammad Ziray goes on to say, our countries--the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--have signed a number of agreements in the trade-economic fields based on mutual benefit, on supplies of sugar, wheat and cement in return for our cotton, on the sale of miscellaneous machinery and equipment for civil and industrial construction and extraction of minerals. Cultural exchanges have been sharply stepped up. I also want to stress that relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan are based on full equality, non-interference in internal affairs, respect for national sovereignty, mutual assistance and fraternal friendship. The Soviet Union's support for our republic in the international arena is of exceptional significance for the destinies of our revolution.

Throughout all the years of the existence of the Soviet state, its policy of aid and solidarity was suggested by the moral party principles of the CPSU, which is firmly following the line of proletarian internationalism, the author notes. Now, after the adoption of a new Constitution of the USSR, this policy has become state law.

It is necessary to stress another important aspect. The very nature of the national-liberation movement has changed under the influence of the Soviet Union, and particularly in recent years. And these changes are of a historical character. Take, for example, socialist Ethiopia, where a people's democratic revolution was accomplished. Although that country does not have a working-class party so far, the revolution assumed from the very outset there a socialist character, which is reflected both in the name of the state and in the reforms carried out by it, nationalization of industry and a party of lands, creation of peasant associations and the striving to introduce collective forms of management, ensuring the most important social rights for the people, etc. The people's democratic revolution in Afghanistan also carries in it socialist principles.

VIETNAMESE DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD112210Y Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 11, TASS--In an interview to the New York TIMES the deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Co Thach, said that the problems connected with the repatriation of ethnic Chinese were only a part of a bigger and more complex conflict with China. "They accuse us of hating the Hoa (ethnic Chinese) residents of Vietnam, but why should we hate them? We do not even hate the Japanese or French or Americans, all of whom were enemies in the past, so why the Chinese?"

Asked whether Vietnam really feared a full-scale war with China, Nguyen Co Thach said: "We hope, of course, for peace. But if we were to assume an ostrich posture, we would certainly end up with a war on our back. We have to prepare for the worst."

The deputy foreign minister recalled that complications with China had begun earlier and they have nothing to do with the fact that Vietnam is an ally of the USSR. "Take our war against your country, for example", he went on. "China had a stranglehold on some of the supplies that were reaching us from the Soviets. They held us back in many ways because they wanted the war to drag on for ever if possible. Why? It was to use our struggle as a political tool in disrupting Soviet-American detente. Most of all, they manipulated supplies so as to keep us from aligning with the Soviets."

"There was a joke in the Western press during the war that the Chinese would fight to the last Vietnamese," Nguyen Co Thach said further. "Those American journalists could have no idea how true that was."

During the Paris talks on Vietnam in 1972, the Chinese persistently advised us to agree to such an idea of peace under which American soldiers would remain in Vietnam while Nguyen Van Thieu would remain in power in South Vietnam. "That would have left Vietnam divided and was totally unacceptable to us", he said.

Noting that Albania, formerly China's only European ally, eventually fell out with Peking, Nguyen Co Thach said: "So you see, relations with China are not determined by your attitude toward the Soviets but rather by how useful you may be to Chinese strategic interests."

"China changes its allies as often as one changes one's underwear," Nguyen Co Thach said.

Vietnam's border conflict with Kampuchea originated mostly as a result of Peking's manoeuvers, the deputy foreign minister went on. The present Phnom Penh leaders came to power on the coattails of the Vietnam War. They won because America pulled out of Cambodia and Vietnam simultaneously. But they have not trust them. It is for this reason that they moved the population from towns into the countryside and closed down schools. "To strengthen themselves", Nguyen Co Thach said, "they have turned to the Chinese, on whom they are completely dependent. We could settle our border dispute with them easily if the Chinese would permit it. But the Cambodians replied to all our proposals with shooting".

Asked whether diplomatic initiatives by other countries could help settle the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict, the deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam said "we would welcome any move from any quarter to help reach a peaceful solution."

VIETNAMESE NEWS OFFICIAL SCORES CHINESE PROPAGANDA

LD1017047 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 10, TASS--The purpose of the loud, slanderous campaign launched by Peking against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries is to divert the world public's attention from the dangerous plans harboured by the present Chinese leadership, a TASS correspondent was told by the director general of the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY, Dao Tung, who is attending a conference of the heads of news agencies of socialist countries, now in progress in Moscow.

The situation in Asia lately has become more tense and complex, Dao Tung noted. The events there demonstrated once again who upholds peace and who is interested in the fanning up of tension. At the time when all peace-loving forces, including the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, are struggling for the strengthening of security and detente, Peking, which has expansionist and hegemonistic ambitions, is aligning itself with imperialism and international reaction.

The present Kampuchean leadership has become an instrument for the attainment of these ambitions, Dao Tung went on. While China provokes tension on Vietnam's northern border, Kampuchea since 1977 is conducting a war along Vietnam's southwestern border. The people in Peking tried for a long time to conceal that precisely Peking is the initiator of Kampuchea's aggression against Vietnam. But it proved impossible to conceal the truth. The world public is already familiar with this pet Peking method. Was it not China which in its time prompted Pakistan to attack India? And did not Hua Kuo-feng try to use the very same methods during his recent tour of several Balkan countries.

By unleashing the anti-Vietnamese campaign, Dao Tung went on, the Chinese propaganda used a method that is far from new: to accuse others of what one is guilty oneself and then to use these accusations as a pretext for hostile actions. Such is the situation with the question of Vietnamese citizens of Chinese nationality, the Hoachiao. Vietnam never persecuted them. China needed the false accusation in order to secure a free hand for acts of pressure--to discontinue aid to Vietnam, to recall specialists and to carry out anti-Vietnamese activities abroad.

To demagogically appeal to public opinion, to shed crocodile tears over the destiny of the Hoachiao, to use them as a pawn in its game and then to abandon them--such is Peking's hypocritical tactics.

Various forms of intimidation, subversive, splitting activities, foul manoeuvres showing that Peking is not scrupulous in choosing means for the attainment of its aims--such is the experience drawn by Vietnam from the latest events.

But Vietnam stands firmly on its positions and will not be intimidated. Tirelessly, step by step, it exposed its enemies, struggled and achieved success. Now, too, it is prepared to conduct a struggle till the full defeat of the forces of international reaction, Dao Tung went on.

Vietnam is not alone. We are receiving aid and support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, from all peace-loving forces that respect truth and justice, from mass organizations in all five continents.

We are remaining calm, we are convinced of the correctness of our political line and have faith in victory, Dao Tung said in conclusion.

JAPAN REMINDED OF CONSEQUENCES OF ARMAMENT, MILITARISM

LD111039Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[From international military-political review by Col A. Leontyev and Col M. Ponomarev: "Forgetting the Lessons of the Past"]

[Text] Major U.S. naval exercises in the northwest Pacific ended Friday. Taking part in the exercises, code-named Ridex 1-79, were more than 40 warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Midway, 200 aircraft and Marine units deployed at Okinawa and other bases in Japan. During the exercises, operations in "insuring the superiority" of the U.S. fleet at sea and making landings in the event of "emergencies" on the Korean Peninsula and in other regions were rehearsed.

Japanese naval forces also took part in practicing combat tasks. The maneuvers were intended to further the development, within the framework of the Japanese-American defense coordination committee, of operational plans for collaboration between the U.S. and Japanese armed forces in the event of "emergencies." The newspaper YOMIURI assessed these maneuvers as one more step toward involving Japan in American strategy in Asia and the Pacific.

Washington now believes that its own forces are inadequate for maintaining U.S. positions in that region. Allies are needed. "One of the props of our strategy," Washington's "Pacific doctrine" states, "is partnership with Japan." There are more than 45,000 U.S. soldiers and officers in Japan, deployed on more than 140 bases and other military sites. "Japan," the French journal LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE has noted, "acts as a springboard for American operations in the rest of Asia. In accordance with the American-Japanese "security treaty," the United States has obtained the right to use its bases in Japan to carry out combat operations anywhere in Asia after the usual pro forma consultations with Tokyo. The United States regards Japan as its main military ally, which must play an increasingly active role in American attempts to establish control over the main ocean zones surrounding Asia, in support of pro-American regimes in Asia."

It is not difficult to see that the bases located in Japan, from which the Pentagon intends to launch its offensives, constitute a threat to peace in Asia and to the security of Japan itself. This thought is always present for many Japanese even when they read the declaration which is displayed at some of the bases: "This Base Serves the Cause of Peace." It is like writing on a tiger's cage: "This is a hare."

Attention must also be directed to the fact that, immediately after the 7th Fleet exercises, routine Japanese naval maneuvers involving more than 30,000 servicemen are to begin. Press reports stress that these will be the biggest Japanese naval maneuvers since the war.

Tokyo's intention of demonstrating its naval potential is noteworthy. And this is why. Two processes are now taking place simultaneously. The United States is trying to involve its ally still more closely in its policy and strategy in Asia. By stepping up military cooperation with Japan, Washington hopes to strengthen that country's subordinate position within the framework of the American-Japanese "security treaty." At the same time, Japanese militarism is gaining strength and rearing its head. Its representatives are expressing with increasing frequency the intention of pursuing their "own aims" and having "a free hand." Japanese monopolies have their own selfish interests in Asia, which do not always coincide with U.S. interests.

During World War II, a bitter struggle took place between Japan and the United States for domination in the Pacific. In the fall of 1945, after the Imperial decree of capitulation, words were heard on Japanese radio which should be recalled now: "We have lost. But it is only temporary. Japan's mistake was in having insufficient material strength, scientific knowledge and arms. We will rectify this mistake."

By an irony of fate the Japanese militarists' "mistake" was rectified with U.S. help. The Japanese Army now numbers 266,000 people, and its numerical strength could be increased many times over at any time, taking into account that there are several million trained reservists, while 1/2 of all army personnel are officers. The Japanese Armed Forces are equipped with the most modern weapons, including tanks, long-range artillery, jet fighter-bombers, tactical missiles and submarines. Their firepower is 30 times greater than that of the former imperial army. Japan has become, militarily, all but the most powerful nonnuclear state in the capitalist world.

But it seems that all this is not enough. It has planned to construct, in the near future, four aircraft carriers on which VTOL aircraft will be based. An order has been placed in the United States for 100 sophisticated F-15 Eagle fighters and 45 P-3C Orion anti-submarine aircraft. Japanese generals and admirals are demanding that the army be equipped with nuclear weapons, ICBM's, long-range strategic bombers, missiles which can be launched from submarines....

The heirs of the Samurai persistently advocate the abrogation of the constitutional provisions banning Japan from having an army and waging war. A campaign is underway for the introduction of universal military service, the transition from a "defensive" strategy to an offensive one and for granting the government the right to send troops abroad. The drafting of "emergency" laws is nearing completion--laws that would make it possible for the Japanese Armed Forces to embark on combat actions at their own discretion, without the prime minister's sanction.

Reasonable people cannot fail to observe that alarming tendencies are appearing in Japanese policy. Legitimate fears are arising that the country might finally embark on the path which led in the past to tremendous disasters for other peoples and, for Japan, to catastrophe. The Japanese militarists, pushing the country onto that path, have clearly forgotten the stern lessons of the last war which took 3 million Japanese to their graves. The same lack of prudence is displayed by those gentlemen who, trying to enlist Japan's support for their aggressive policy in Asia, are promoting the rebirth of Japanese militarism.

SOVIETS COMMENT ON NICARAGUAN OPPRESSION, U.S. MOVES

FSLN Denounces Carter's Silence

LD080610Y Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 7 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Rome, October 7, TASS--Miguel Castaneda, representative of the Sandino National-Liberation Front in Europe, gave a press conference in Rome. Arriving in Italy at the invitation of the newspaper L'UNITA, he participated in manifestations of solidarity with the fighting Nicaraguan people that were held in Reggio Emilia and Modena.

Miguel Castaneda spoke highly about the support for the Nicaraguan people in European countries where 22 committees for solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle are operating.

At the same time, he condemned "Carter's silence" in the face of the bloody terror in Nicaragua and obedience of the Organization of American States to the dictate of Washington which claims to be a "champion" of human rights.

The front is of the opinion that the United States, which sent its representatives to Nicaragua, plans merely face-lifting the facade of the dictatorship, M. Castaneda said.

Even the bourgeois circles are aware that the political, economic and social crisis in Nicaragua cannot be overcome without the participation of people's organizations and the Sandino National Liberation Front.

New U.S. Mission Hit

LD081804Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Oct 78 LD

[Text] It is reported from the Nicaraguan capital that a special diplomatic mission of the U.S. State Department has arrived here. It is led by William Bowdler, director of intelligence and research of the U.S. State Department. This is the second wave of the diplomatic onslaught mounted by Washington to help the dictator Somoza, our correspondent notes. In the first wave, William Jorden, special U.S. envoy, flew to Managua. What is the reason for this frantic activity of the American diplomatic service in Nicaragua?

If one is to believe official statements of Washington spokesmen, the Bowdler mission intends to be mediator between the dictator and opposition groups in Nicaragua to bring about a settlement in this Central American country. However, to judge by press statements, the chief aim of the Washington envoys looks more concrete. It consists of preventing the patriotic forces of Nicaragua, led by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, which is keeping up an uncompromising armed struggle against the tyrant, from coming to power. It is precisely in this context that one should view the political ruse that Somoza came out with a few days ago. The bloody executioner suddenly announced that he was ready, as he said, to permit free elections. The despot, on whose orders even children were shot in those towns which had risen against him, unexpectedly adopted the pose of peace-maker and promised a liberalization of the regime.

But, miracles do not happen. And this is simply an ordinary political pretence on Somoza's part, who is playing the role allotted to him according to Washington's scenario. His American patrons have seen for themselves how unreliable the position of the dictatorial regime is, which has run into broad opposition in the country.

At the same time Washington has considered the fact that the opposition front in Nicaragua consists of groups with different political platforms. And this is what American diplomacy is now betting on. On orders from his Washington patrons, Somoza has thrown out a baited hook in the form of the promised liberalization calculating that certain opposition circles will bite at it. It was to influence these circles that the Bowdler mission rushed off to Nicaragua.

In acting thus, Washington's intention is to split the broad opposition front in order to isolate the wing demanding the dictator's immediate resignation and to subdue the wave of popular disturbances, then, having gained time, to give Somoza the opportunity to quell the resistance centres of the patriotic forces.

Washington's diplomatic operation to save Somoza once again illustrates its true face--that of zealous patron of antipopular regimes.

## Broad Opposition Front Appeal

LD092107Y Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] San Jose, October 9, TASS--The solution of the problem of Nicaragua is possible only if the Somoza clan is removed from power immediately. Democratization is unthinkable if the present anti-popular tyrannical regime, which enjoys the all-out economic and military support of the United States, is not done away with once and for all, it is stated by the Broad Opposition Front of Nicaragua.

The appeal to the Nicaraguan people, distributed in Managua by the front's Political Commission, notes that the goal of the Broad Front remains the same. It is to form a government, reflecting the will of the overwhelming majority of the population on the basis of a program of actions, envisaging the realization of cardinal reforms. The document of the Broad Opposition Front was published in connection with the arrival in Nicaragua of a U.S. mediation commission headed by W. Bowdler, director of the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. It brings to light the machinations of the United States, aimed at preventing the satisfaction of the vital requirements of the Nicaraguan people. We shall not allow ourselves to be drawn into this plot, the leaders of the front declared.

## BREZHNEV CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO MEXICAN PRESIDENT

LD112104Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram to the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, in which, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people and his own behalf, he conveyed to the friendly people of Mexico sincere congratulations and warm wishes of happiness and welfare on the occasion of the country's national holiday--proclamation of Independence Day. The telegram expresses confidence that relations of friendship, mutual understanding and fruitful cooperation, that exist between the Soviet Union and Mexico and which were further confirmed as a result of the recent visit by the president of Mexico to the USSR, will further develop and strengthen in the interests of the peoples of both countries, for the good of consolidating universal peace and international security.

In his reply telegram the president of Mexico expressed on behalf of the people and Government of Mexico, as well as on his own behalf heartfelt gratitude for the warm congratulations, and on his part conveyed best wishes of further flourishing to the great Soviet people.

INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW CONSTITUTION HAILED

LD120833Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Acad L. Ilichev article: "The International Significance of the USSR Constitution"]

[Text] The USSR Constitution is an outstanding document of today, of both nationwide and tremendous international significance.

Crystallizing our achievements in theory and practice, the Constitution of the land of the soviets creatively enriches the treasurehouse of world socialism. Our achievements, reflected in concentrated form in the Constitution, are an inspiring example for the peoples of those countries that have chosen the socialist path of development. They add to the confidence of the working people's masses in capitalist countries in their struggle for their rights and for deliverance from the oppression of capitalist exploitation.

Of course, the international significance of the USSR Constitution is not confined to any one provision. It is an organically whole document, combining the theory and practice of scientific socialism. "Our country's new Constitution," L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "is a contribution to the theory and international practice of building socialism, enriching them with the organizational experience of the first socialist state of the whole people in history."

The land of the soviets began its new, socialist era 7 November 1917. The October Revolution established the dictatorship of the proletariat--a new type of state, the main instrument in building the new society, the instrument of defending revolutionary gains. However, the dictatorship of the proletariat was not established forever, but only for the historical period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Having fulfilled the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Soviet state became the state of the whole people.

The opponents of socialism try to attack the provision on the state of the whole people in two directions. On the one hand, the state is said to lose its class nature, and on the other, it allegedly changes only its name, without losing any characteristics of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Such critics ignore the fact that transforming the dictatorship of the proletariat into a socialist state of the whole people, at a certain stage, is a law-governed process and resulted from the elimination of the exploiting classes in the country, the rapprochement of various forms of socialist ownership, the gradual erasing of material differences between city and countryside, and from the transition to the ideological and political positions of the working class by other strata of the working people--the peasantry and the intelligentsia.

It must be said that the socialist state of the whole people is by no means a classless state. It remains a class state, inasmuch as classes exist. It is also a class state because in building communism it implements the policy of the working class, which remains the leading force. Its supreme aim is to build a classless communist society. It is also a class state because together with fraternal countries it wages a class struggle in the international arena in the political, economic and ideological spheres.

For us democracy is not an incorporeal concept, but is purely a class concept. "The Soviet system," V.I. Lenin said, "is the greatest possible democracy for workers and peasants. [paragraph continues]

"At the same time it means a break with BOURGEOIS democracy and the emergence of a NEW, worldwide-historical TYPE of democracy...." Even at the stage of developed socialism democracy cannot be "neutral" in the struggle between socialism and capitalism.

The ideologists of anticommunism make no secret of their calculations of communist parties in the West, first consigning to oblivion the teaching on the dictatorship of the proletariat and ways of securing it, then renouncing the international significance of Leninism, and in time repudiating Marxism altogether.

The international significance of the new USSR Constitution lies in its convincing demonstration that the road our country has traveled to socialist revolution and the creation of a new society is the HIGHWAY OF WORLD HISTORY. Summing up the result of the Soviet people's struggle against all who tried to prevent them not only from moving forward but even from existing on earth at all, the new Constitution reveals at the same time general prospects for the further development of Soviet society.

"The total experience of the development of world socialism," L.I. Brezhnev stresses, "convinces us, in particular, of the following:

"The main question of the revolution is still the question of power--either power for the working class, acting in alliance with the entire working people, or power for the bourgeoisie. There is no third possibility.

"The transition to socialism is only possible if the working class and its allies, having seized real political power, use it to eliminate the socioeconomic domination of capitalist and other exploiters.

"The victory of socialism is possible if the working class and its vanguards--the communists--are able to inspire and rally the working people's masses in the struggle to build a new society and to transform the economy and all social relations on socialist principles.

"Socialism can become established only if the working people's power is able to defend the revolution against any attacks by the class enemy (and such attacks are inevitable--both from within and, most often, from outside)."

Such are the lessons of history. They again confirm the international significance of the experience of October, and how profoundly right V.I. Lenin was when he said: The Russian model shows all countries something--and something very substantial--of their own inevitable and not too distant future.

But world socialism, unfortunately, also has experience of another order, confirming that withdrawal from the foundations of Marxist-Leninist teaching and retreat from proletarian internationalism inevitably end in disasters and severe trials for the people. The new USSR Constitution illuminates particularly clearly the political face of those who would like to sidetrack the communist movement: some to the left, some to the right, and some who would not mind leading it off the path and onto a dead end.

As the 25th CPSU Congress stressed, our party builds all its activity on the lasting foundations of Marxist-Leninist theory. The sole reliable basis for the elaboration of correct strategy and tactics is Marxism-Leninism. It lends understanding of historical perspective, and helps the party to determine the direction of socioeconomic and political development, and to orient itself correctly in international events. The strength of Marxism-Leninism lies in constant creative development.

It can be said of the new USSR Constitution: IT WAS BORN ON THE BASIS OF THE CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF LENINISM AND IS ITSELF A CONTRIBUTION TO THAT GREAT REVOLUTIONARY TEACHING.

The international significance of the new USSR Constitution lies in the fact that not only does it synthesize the experience of the Soviet people--the pioneer in the cause of creating the new, communist society, and the results of a social experiment unprecedented in history but it also takes into account and creatively generalizes the experience of the socialist community countries, which are following the path to communism together with the Soviet Union.

The new USSR Constitution reveals FOR THE FIRST TIME in generalized form the features of mature socialism.

This is, above all, a high level of productive forces based on the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. The developed socialist society is based on mighty industry and highly mechanized agriculture, which makes it possible in practice to set the main, direct aim of social development as the more complete satisfaction of the people's diverse material and spiritual requirements. In the Soviet Union a single, mighty national economic complex has been established, which makes it possible to build the material and technical base of communism and to carry out successful economic competition with capitalism.

A characteristic sign of the society of developed socialism is the steady growth of the people's prosperity and cultural level. Other distinctive features of the society of developed socialism are progressive changes in the social structure of Soviet society toward increasing rapprochement of classes and social groups, the growing ideological and political unity of all nations and nationalities on the basis of equality and common communist ideals, as well as the powerful development of their economy and culture.

In the process of the scientific and technical revolution the labor of the worker is becoming increasingly close to that of engineering and technical working people. Profound changes have taken place in the labor, social nature and culture of the kolkhoz peasantry. The Soviet intelligentsia has become genuinely of the people in its ideological and spiritual aspect.

Thanks to the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy the nationalities question has been resolved for the first time in history in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union the equality of nations has become not only legal but actual--all the republics, including those that were formerly backward in economy and culture, have now achieved a high level of development. The consolidation of the indestructible alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia; the gradual erasing of distinctions between social groups and the rapprochement of all our country's nations and nationalities, have led to the emergence of a new historical community of people--the Soviet people.

The developed socialist society is an essential stage on the path to communism.

It is known that V.I. Lenin used the expression "developed socialist society" to describe a certain stage in its development. He taught us to "distinguish strictly between stages that are different in nature, and to soberly investigate the conditions of their passing...." The stage of mature socialism has arrived. We could not speak of it when the 1936 constitution, which enshrined the victory of the foundations of socialism, was adopted. [paragraph continues ]

Several important factors were involved in the victory of socialism--the material and technical base of socialism, socialist industrialization, the collectivization of peasants' farms, friendship among peoples throughout our country, the cultural revolution, the elimination of capitalist relations, and the establishment of the complete domination of socialist production relations.

The historical experience of creating the new society has shown that, whatever the specific conditions of countries building socialism, the stage of improvement on its own basis, the stage of mature, developed socialist society, is a necessary stage in socioeconomic transformations and a relatively lengthy development phase on the path to communism.

Militant anticommunists and all sorts of revisionists launch into arguments about the maturity of socialism in the Soviet Union. They assume the right to give "advice" on how best to "democratize" public life in the Soviet Union: the nature of the socialist state of the whole people does not "suit" them. Maoism--a force hostile to Marxism-Leninism--has "closed down" socialism in our country and declared the socialist community of countries nonexistent. The internationalism of Soviet people is not to the taste of rightwing revisionists. The enemies of socialism are not pleased with the sociopolitical and ideological unity of the Soviet people and do not believe in their creative forces.

We cannot help recalling here the remarkable words of M. Gorkiy: "The people are not only the force creating all material treasures, they are also the sole and inexhaustible source of spiritual treasures, the first philosopher and poet in time and in the beauty and genius of creation, creator of all the great poems, all the tragedies of the earth and of the greatest of all--the history of world culture."

The people are the true creator of history and have become, in L.I. Brezhnev's expression, the genuine creator of the fundamental law of their state.

One of the most important political, theoretical and ideological questions is the question of the party's place in Soviet society, in its political system. That is why the international aspect of the new Constitution can also be seen in that it legislatively defines the CPSU as the leading and guiding force in Soviet society, the nucleus of its political system. The Leninist party determines the general direction of the development of society and the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

The Communist Party and its Central Committee are the center of both theoretical thought and practical, transforming activity.

To use V.I. Lenin's metaphor, whereas the bourgeoisie, coming to power, had a "previously tested carriage, a road prepared in advance, machinery already tried out," when the proletariat gained power it had "neither carriage, nor a road, nothing at all that was tested in advance!" Every step was an experiment, every movement forward was achieved through bitter struggle within the country and in the world arena.

Under the leadership of Lenin's party, the Soviet people have resolved complex problems of economic and sociopolitical building and scientific, technical and cultural progress.

One of the historic gains achieved by the Soviet people under the party's leadership is genuinely popular socialist democracy. For the first time the meaning of democracy has been revealed in the true sense of the word, that is, the people's power. For the first time in history the principles of democracy have been disseminated to all spheres of public life, including the economy.

At the stage of mature socialism democracy is extended and deepened even more. But socialist democracy demands a very high level of organization and discipline, and high quality organization of the production process. The conscious discipline of the people's masses--the country's true masters with an interest in general improvement--is an important factor in the socialist way of life.

The strength of our party's foreign policy lies in its combination of the class approach with in-depth scientific analysis; in the ability to reveal the objective laws of international relations and to organize actions so that they actively work in the interests of the people and the working people of the whole world. The foreign policy itself has a strict logic: creative logic, the logic of the profound links between foreign policy and the world revolutionary movement.

Here two interconnected factors should be noted in the beginning.

On the one hand, the strengthening of world socialism has led to the creation of favorable external and internal conditions for peaceful building in socialist countries, for the development of the class struggle of working people in capitalist countries, for new victories for democratic and national liberation movements, for serious social changes in developed capitalist countries too. On the other hand, the objective preconditions have arisen for restructuring the entire system of international relations on the basis of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

It was the party of Lenin which was able, first, to reveal the new phenomena and tendencies; second, to show their dialectical interconnection (which those who opposed restructuring international relations lessening tension among imperialist politicians, Maoists and ultraright shouters are not willing to realize); third, to put forward a concrete, realistic peace program.

The improvements in the world, which have become particularly noticeable in recent years, have, as is known, been called the relaxation of international tension. All these changes are tangible and concrete. They lie in the recognition and enshrinement in international documents of a code of rules for just mutual relations between countries, which creates a legal, moral and political barrier in the path of those who love military adventures. They are manifested in the achievement of the first, albeit modest, agreements closing certain channels of the arms race, as well as in the ramified network of agreements covering many spheres of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems.

The struggle to lessen international tension and the strengthening of the unity of the communist movement are interconnected processes. However, substantial the significance of communists' actions on a NATIONAL scale, their activity cannot be confined within a national framework, as the "Eurocommunists" would like. The Leninist concept of internationalism demands of communists extensive joint actions, constantly coordinated.

The new USSR Constitution gives a powerful stimulus to revealing the international significance of the CPSU's activity and its struggle to develop the world revolutionary process, which not only does not contradict but, on the contrary, coincides with the task of the struggle for international detente.

The party's leading role in the elaboration and implementation of the foreign policy course has increased particularly when the world socialist system exists and is growing stronger, and the Soviet Union has become one of the world's major states with tremendous international prestige. The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and L.I. Brezhnev personally carry out the everyday leadership of Soviet foreign policy, demonstrating a Leninist approach, scientific analysis of the changing international situation, and the ability to see and foresee trends in world development.

The USSR Constitution extends opportunities for new initiatives by the Soviet state in the international arena. It expands the arsenal of resources which it can use to defend its foreign policy interests most effectively.

After adopting the Constitution the Soviet Union, true to its peace-loving course and already relying on the constitutional enshirnement of its foreign policy principles, put forward important new proposals. This reveals another aspect of the international significance of the new Constitution in concrete form. "Its spirit and letter serve the cause of peace, the people's security, and help strengthen the anti-imperialist solidarity of all progressive forces."

The new scientific word in the theory and practice of scientific communism, which is expressed in the new Consitution, received a tremendous international response and has caused echoes throughout the world, in its every corner. The new Constitution is justly called the law of life of the developed socialist society. Placing a high value on the Constitution of the motherland of October, all people of good will stress that the Soviet Union has taken a giant step along the path of democratic development and has confirmed in practice the correctness of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The truth about socialism and its democracy, which is embodied in the Constitution, gives the world's communists an effective ideological weapon in the struggle against our common enemy--imperialism.

BUST OF KUNAYEV UNVEILED IN AIMA-ATA; MEETING HELD

LD112302Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A solemn unveiling took place today in the capital of Kazakhstan of a bronze bust of Comrade Kunayev, twice hero of Socialist Labor, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. The bust was erected in accordance with the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A meeting devoted to this event was held in Alma-Ata, which was attended by members of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau and representatives of the public.

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES SESSION ON IMPROVING WORK OF VUZES

LD120252Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] An all-union conference of VUZ representatives ended in Moscow today. Our correspondent reports:

The conference discussed the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on enhancing the effectiveness of scientific research work at the VUZes. The participants spent 2 days debating how to use as effectively as possible the great scholarly potential of the VUZes to solve the most important scientific-technical and socioeconomic problems, and to improve the quality of training young specialists.

The closing session was addressed by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. He quoted the following facts and figures.

Many VUZes have become truly scholarly and educational centers of the country. These include the Moscow and Leningrad Universities, the Moscow Energy Institute, the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute and others. Such VUZes as those in Rostov, Voronezh, Gorkiy and Novosibirsk have become major scholarly centers over the past few years.

The VUZes of the RSFSR are today capable, in addition to training highly qualified cadres, of successfully solving important scientific-technical and socioeconomic problems. Representatives of scientific VUZes have already solved a considerable number of topical scientific-technical problems and have provided new technological models and worked out new technological processes. The volume of scientific research and design in the RSFSR's VUZes already exceeds R500 million.

A total of 23 new VUZes has been opened in the last few years in the republic, including nine in Siberia and the Far East. One of the conditions for raising the effectiveness of scientific research at the VUZes, Comrade Solomentsev stressed, is creation of the necessary material technical base. The ministers and departments must devote greater attention to the supply of modern equipment, instruments and materials to the VUZes. To train highly skilled specialists we must ensure that they are acquainted with the very latest scientific achievements and know how to apply them. This guarantees that every VUZ, every collective, will be able to help implement successfully the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the development of scientific research at the VUZ.

GORNO-ALTAYSKIY OBKOM REPLACES FIRST SECRETARY

LD111137Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent V. Sapov report under general heading "Obkom Plenums"]

[Text] Gorno-Altaysk, 6 October--A Gorno-Altayskiy Obkom plenum has been held to discuss the results of the fulfillment of the 9-month plan and the tasks stemming from the speech delivered in Baku by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

An organizational question was also examined. The plenum released N.S. Lazebnyy, first secretary of Gorno-Altayskiy Obkom, from his post in connection with his transfer to other work. Yu. S. Znamenskiy, who was previously first secretary of Biysk Gorkom, was elected first secretary of the Obkom.

KAPITONOV ATTENDS ROSTOV SEMINAR ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD102012Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Summary] A seminar to discuss the Don industry's initiatives was held in Rostov today. "The seminar was opened by Ivan Vasiliyevich Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Addressing the participants, he said in particular:

[Kapitonov--begin recording] "Allow me first of all to fulfill a pleasant and honorable mission from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and pass on to you his cordial greetings and warmest wishes.[applause] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, as you know, gave a lofty estimation to the initiative of the Rostov Obkom organization. He noted that the party, Soviet trade union and Komsomol organizations of the oblast are giving an example of how, with proper organization and skillful management of socialist competition, it is possible to work without any lagging enterprises. He expressed his conviction that the experience of the people of Rostov will find an extensive response in our country.

"Comrades, the efforts of the party, of all the Soviet people, are not concentrated on successfully fulfilling the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. The congress set the task, hugely important to the national economy of insuring a decisive increase in effectiveness and quality in all branches of the economy, at every enterprise in the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Accurate fulfillment of the plan tasks in all links of social production is essential for highly productive work. In the decisions of the party, in the works and speeches by Comrade Brezhnev, the questions of perfecting planning and strengthening plan discipline have been comprehensively developed. They are of direct significance for the theme of our seminar today too. We will be acting properly if we concentrate on the practical implementation of the party's directives on this subject." [end recording]

The first secretary of the Rostov Obkom told the seminar of how these directives were being fulfilled.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0900 GMT on 18 October reports: "Comrade Bondarenko, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Rostov Obkom, delivered a report. He stressed that over the past 4 years the oblast's industry has been working with no enterprises lagging behind in marketing of output and introduction of new machinery."]

Addresses Final Meeting

LD120020Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] An all-union seminar on the study and dissemination of the experience of the Rostovskaya Oblast party organization and other party organizations in insuring the fulfillment of state plans at each enterprise finished in Rostov-Na-Donu today. The participants today visited works and factories and inspected the work of front-ranking collectives. The final meeting waa addressed by Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary. At the obkom Comrade Kapitonov had a conversation with members of the obkom Bureau and the party aktiv on questions connected with further raising the efficiency of public production, the fulfillment of this year's plan year and the 5-year plan as a whole, an improvement in the style and methods of party guidance of the economy and the holding of accountability meetings and elections in party organizations.

CSA: THREE OBLASTS FULFILL PLANS FOR GRAIN SALES

LD112203Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A report from the USSR Central Statistical Administration: The agricultural workers of Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts have successfully fulfilled the plans for the sale of grain to the state for this year. Farms in Saratovskaya Oblast have significantly overfulfilled the enhanced socialist pledges and have sold the state 5,009,000 tons of grain. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Volgogradskaya Oblast have successfully coped with their pledges. They have delivered to the granaries 4,616,000 tons of grain. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kuybyshevskaya Oblast have sent the grain reception points 1,921,000 tons of grain. All the oblasts have significantly overfulfilled the fixed volume of procurement. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratovskaya, Volgogradskaya and Kuybyshevskaya oblasts have fully provided themselves with seeds for the next year's harvest.

CSA REPORTS ON HARVESTING OF LATE CROPS, SOWING

LD120008Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today on progress in the harvesting of late crops. By the start of the week beets had been harvested from 2 million hectares, which is 55 percent of the total area sown to the crop. Work continues to be hampered by bad weather. However, there are quite a few examples of beets that are lifted and not taken away in good time. The threshing of groat crops is nearing completion. The rice growers are toiling intensively at the present time. Because of the cold summer, corn and sunflower ripened late; a great amount of work in harvesting them remains to be done.

In the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR and in most areas the pulling of flax and the lifting of potatoes are continuing. In southern areas winter sowing is underway. The plowing of winter fallow is somewhat slower than in the last few years. The cotton growers have started gathering in their 6 million tons of raw cotton. The cotton farms of Azerbaijan are close to fulfilling their pledges.

OPERATIONS GROUP CITES LOW SEED QUALITY, TRANSPORT LAGS

LD112230Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy talk]

[Text] Nature is leaving fewer and fewer fine days in which to gather the harvest. It has matured late. The summer was cold, and even now the average temperatures are below normal. They (?portend) frequent frosts. All this creates particular difficulties for fieldworkers. How to gather the harvest as quickly as possible and with minimal losses: This was the main question at today's meeting of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture operations group. It discussed the primary tasks, which must be resolved in the next few days, including the acceleration of removal of beets from the fields. About 10 million tons have accumulated and have not been removed yet, mainly in the RSFSR. The government has sent a large quantity of equipment, mainly motor vehicles, to help the beet growers. But beet growers, as a check shows, are by no means engaged in transporting beets. Not infrequently journeys of 50 and even 100 km are involved, because remote procurement points for beets are not to be found everywhere.

In some places equipment is standing idle. In Sabovskiy Rayon alone, Ryazanskaya Oblast, about 300 tractor trailers cannot be put to work as there are no bearings for the wheels.

There are other important problems at the moment in rural areas, which were discussed by the operations group, in particular preparation of seeds for spring sowing. Checks on them are underway at the moment, and they have showed that the seeds are not of a good quality everywhere. For example, in a number of regions in Central Asia they are very dirty, and in the Baltic Region grain seeds have a low capacity for germination. It is now necessary to carry out the most careful work with seeds. The meeting of the operations group mapped out measures to accelerate the rates of seed procurement for flax, beets, potatoes and a number of other crops. These questions should now be at the center of attention at every kolkhoz and sovkhoz, for the future harvest depends to a considerably extent on how they are resolved.

It must be said that quite a lot has already been done for this harvest. Thus, according to the latest data, almost 30 million hectares have been sown with winter grain crops. But lifting of winter fallow is being delayed; only 57 percent of the area has been plowed. This may create additional pressure during spring sowing.

OSYCHKIN REPORTS ON SOWING PROGRESS, NOTES DELAYS

LD111328Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Report by agronomist N.P. Osychkin]

[Summary] The crop harvest is drawing to a close. Winter crops have been sown on over 32 million hectares. Sowing is now in progress in Central Asia, Transcaucasia, the Northern Caucasus and southern Kazakhstan.

In the Ukraine 95 percent of the sown winter crops have been simultaneously fertilized. In the Central-Chernozem Zone, the Ukraine, the Volga region, and Belorussia the fields are covered with good shoots; good moisture content promotes good growth. Fall fertilization, draining of surplus water and preparations for snow retention and spring dressing are underway.

Winter fallow has been prepared for spring sowing on over 1/2 of the planned area in the country. This work is ahead of last year in Kazakhstan, the Ukraine, Altay, Kuban and the Don region.

In Saratovskaya Oblast, thanks to good labor organization, plowing is drawing to a close on the 4 millionth hectare.

However, unfortunately this is not the case everywhere. In many rayons there are delays. Only 1/3 of the spring crops acreage has been plowed in Stavropolskiy Kray and Belgorodskaya Oblast. This urgent work is progressing only slowly in the fields of Voronezhskaya and Ulyanovskaya oblasts. In Smolenskaya Oblast, due to shortages of spare parts, 900 tractors are standing idle. In Kustanay farms there are acute shortages of components for subsoil tillers and moldboard-free plows, supplies of which are being held up by enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine-building.

Procurement of seeds for grain and leguminous crops has been completed in Orenburgskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Penzenskaya and Tambovskaya oblasts, while in Chitinskaya and Permskaya oblasts and the Udmurtskaya ASSR this work has not yet been fulfilled by 50 percent.

KAZAKH AGRICULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS

LD100952Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 10 Oct 78 LD

[Report by Mikhail Georgiyevich Motoriko, Kazakh minister of agriculture]

[Summary] Many collectives have supported the initiative of the Gigant Sovkhoz workers by adopting new enhanced pledges for grain sales to the state. A good grain crop has been grown and the harvest is being well organized. In Uralskkaya Oblast 127 million puds of grain have been sold to the state, much more than planned.

The increased harvesting rate has been achieved by improving power supplies to farms and by wider use of progressive labor organization methods. Farmers have been greatly assisted by workers from industrial enterprises, construction sites and VUZes, and by servicemen, agricultural pilots and machine operators from other republics. The grain reception network in Kazakhstan is capable of receiving over 1 million tons of grain daily. Material and technical services to agriculture are being improved this year.

One of the most important tasks at the moment is sugar beet lifting; the crop covers over 76,000 hectares. New enhanced pledges have been adopted and the 1 millionth ton has already reached the refineries. Poor weather in Chimkentskaya Oblast meant that cotton had to be resown over a large area and only the experience and skill of the growers has seen them through. Quite a good crop of vegetables, potatoes, rice and other crops has been grown.

Livestock raising is developing rapidly in the republic. Much has to be done however not only to increase the cattleherd but also to raise productivity and reduce costs of products. The hay and haylage plan was fulfilled on 23 August, much earlier than usual. Rural construction is forging ahead, with housing, irrigation systems and other building work in full swing.

SUGAR BEET, SUNFLOWER, GRAPE HARVEST IN UKRAINE REPORTED

AU111247 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 10 Oct reports that the "sunflower area harvested in the Ukraine has already surpassed 754,000 hectares, or more than 46 percent of the plan. Nearly 2 million tons of seeds have been threshed. Sunflower harvesting is nearing completion in the Crimea and is more than halfway completed in Khersonskaya, Odesskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Donetskaya oblasts." According to the same newscast, Crimean farms have picked up 200,000 tons of grapes, thus fulfilling the annual plan by 50 percent.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 11 October adds that "in the Ukraine as a whole, sugar beets have been harvested on more than 973,000 hectares. The daily rates of digging are now nearly 40,000 hectares. Digging operations are nearing completion in Poltavskaya Oblast.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

CARRIER ROCKETS TO BE LAUNCHED INTO PACIFIC 13-31 Oct

LD111905Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

["TASS announcement"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 October TASS--In the period from 13-31 October 1978, carrier rockets are to be launched from the Soviet Union into the Pacific Ocean within a circular area with a radius of 130 nautical miles and with a center having the coordinates 34 degrees, 01 minutes north latitude and 176 degrees, 53 minutes west longtitude. TASS is authorized to state that to insure safety the USSR Government asks the governments of other states making use of the sea and airways in the Pacific Ocean to instruct the appropriate organs so that ships and aircraft do not enter this region and its airspace each day between 0600 and 1900 local time.

RESEARCH SHIP CONDUCTS BARENTS SEA POLLUTION RESEARCH

LD111503Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Oct 78 p 6 LD

[Non-staff correspondent A. Khramtsov dispatch: "So That the Sea May Be Clean"]

[Text] Murmansk, 3 October--The weathership Aysberg of the Murmansk administration of the hydrometeorological service has returned to port after a routine expedition to the Barents Sea.

For over a month a group of hydrological experts onboard this scientific research ship carried out work in accordance with the statewide service's program of observing and monitoring the pollution level of this body of water. At the same time the hydrologists carried out a hydrochemical survey of the Kolskiy Zaliv--an extremely busy shipping artery, through which dozens of fishing and cargo ships pass every day. The information obtained by the expedition's participants will help in drawing up scientific recommendations on the further struggle for the cleanliness of the sea.

SOYUZ-31 CREW CONTINUES UNLOADING PROGRESS-4 CARGOSHIP

LD111300Y Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 11, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre. The flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov on board the Soviet orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 is continuing. The crew has done a greater part of the work for unloading the transport spaceship Progress-4. Regenerators, absorbers of harmful admixtures, food and water containters, photographic materials, personal hygiene articles have been transferred and put in their places in the station. The preparation of the capacities of the station have been completed for refuelling with fuel components. On the program of the crew today are preventive measures for the replacement of separate elements of the station's onboard systems with new ones brought in the transport spaceship, recharging of photographic equipment, physical jerks and a television report. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6 station, the spaceship Soyuz-31 and transport spaceship Progress-4 are functioning normally. Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov feel well.